Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

VOL. XI. BELLEFONTE, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 15, 1879. NO. 3.

Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

THE Patent office receipts in 1878 amounted to $725,325.

GEN. GRANT is a citizen of Dublin, but is not popular in Cork.

MINISTER WELSH is recovering. His health has been poorly for some time.

TO VOTE the Republican ticket down South is to imperil the life of the voter.

THE *North American* thinks the Democratic party wants a "plan." True as gospel.

FOR the six months ending December 31, the National debt was reduced $7,138,720.

THE King of Holland was married on Tuesday evening of last week to Princess Emma, of Waldick-Pirmont.

GEO. W. CHILDS, the philanthrophist, who has been mentioned in connection with the Berlin Mission, will not accept.

PRESIDENT HAYES is a warm advocate of steamship lines as a measure of creating an outlet for our surplus articles of manufacture.

As there seems to be some trouble in finding a suitable person to fill the Berlin Mission, we nominate Alexander K. McClure to—stay at home.

STATE TREASURER Gates, of Missouri, is short about $300,000 in his accounts. When Democrats steal, they usually take something worth having.

THE ten State Senators and Representatives from Milwaukee (Wis.) have issued an address to the people of Wisconsin announcing that they shall support Matt. Carpenter for Senator, and invite co-operation to secure his election.

BY the retirement last week of Chief Justice Agnew from the State Supreme Court, Judge Sharswood became Chief Justice, and will serve in that capacity until 1883. The new Justice, though a Democrat, is a man of great ability.

SHALL this be a year of harmony and peace in the Democratic household?—*Watchman.*

That's a hard matter to tell, Mr. Meek. If you attempt to cut any of your old-time pranks, there'll likely be a wee bit of fun hereabouts. Another ox comes to the front, and must be fed from the same public trough which has sustained you for years past. Ye shades of capitol hill, whoop la!

THE Lewistown *True Democrat* has been fooled in the organ bussiness, and says: "Daniel F. Beatty, the New Jersey organ man, still continues to send us his seductive "propositions to publishers;" but he had better save the paper, ink and postage. We regard him, as we have heretofore stated, as a great fraud. He "caught" us once: we shall take care that he doesn't do it again."

LAST week's *Democrat* devotes a column and a half of space to informing the people, of what, in its opinion, did not cause hard times. The people don't care one bit about what didn't cause the panic, but would gladly learn what *did* cause it. Shall we be informed? The greatest men of the nation have discussed that question, and yet no definite conclusion is announced, but now the matter will be settled, once for all.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature convened at Harrisburg on Tuesday of last week. Hon. Henry M. Long (Rep.) was elected Speaker of the House, William C. Shurlock Chief Clerk, John A. Smull Resident Clerk, Harry Huhn Reading Clerk. In the Senate, A. J. Herr was elected President pro tem., T. B. Cochran Chief Clerk, Lucius Rogers Journal Clerk, E. W. Smiley Reading Clerk.

Two Hundred Dollar Agencies.

We have written so often in these columns about sharpers who swindle farmers, and cautioned farmers against signing papers for strangers, especially traveling agents, that there ought not to be one in Centre county who could be deceived into a trap to sign a promissory note for two hundred dollars, before entering into an investigation as to whether he was receiving value for the same or not; but it seems that there are a few farmers left in the county who do not read the REPUBLICAN, or heed its oft repeated words of caution. We are in a position to learn of much of the wrong that is attempted to be perpetrated upon unsuspecting, honest men, and we lose no opportunity to warn the public against their designs. Of course, those who do not read our paper we cannot reach, and it has lately came to our knowledge that eight of these men, well-to-do farmers of this county, sometime last year accepted agencies to sell reaper grinders, for which privilege they gave their notes for two hundred dollars. When the notes came due they discovered that instead of grinding their neighbors' reaper knives they were sharpened themselves at an expense of two hundred dollars. They were greatly chagrined, and refused to pay their notes at maturity. The notes, of course, as is always the case, have turned up in the possession of a third party, and the silver-tongued individual who pictured large prospective profits to the speculating farmers, is nowhere to be found. The only remedy therefore is to pay the notes, which we understand is being done. It would have been more creditable to the farmers to have paid their notes at maturity, or to have consulted an attorney-at-law before, instead of having to do so after, in an endeavor to correct their own blunders. A queer part of this transaction is that one of these would-be agents or middle men is a Granger, who, no doubt in his exclusive agency considered that he had cornered the reaper-grinder business, and that his brother Grangers would be informed from head-quarters that they must go to him for their self-sharpeners, or their knives would have to go without grinding; but it turns out that Grangers and others are not compelled to do their grinding with this kind of a machine, which breaks the corner on this particular kind of grinders, and places a large stock of them on the market at a heavy discount.

The business carried on all over the State by these bogus agents was very considerable. They were successful in getting from respectable farmers notes to the amount of sixty-six thousand dollars, and for this large sum filched from the pockets of the honest, but unsuspecting yeomanry, not one cent of real value was given. These notes were all sold to two parties in Philadelphia for fifty thousand dollars, and are now being collected.

We refrain from giving the names of the farmers in this county who were duped into this arrangement, as we have reason to believe that they feel badly enough, without having their names made public through the medium of the newspaper. We feel gratified that none of these men are subscribers to the REPUBLICAN, and would advise them now to take it, and heed its teachings, for what they have lost in this transaction they can pay the subscription for the balance of their natural lives. No men who read should get taken in by such sharpers. The only way to keep clear is to take our advice and not put your name to any paper whatever, for strangers or any person who is not known to be a responsible man, as well as a man of good repute.

THE South is being thoroughly investigated. Potter's committee is not done at New Orleans, the Yellow fever committee is at Memphis, and Teller's committee is also in the first named place.

An Explanation.

The *Watchman* of last week in an article entitled, "A Good Start," pretends to heartily approve the action of the new Board of Commissioners, in fixing regular times for meeting, so that those having business at their office may know definitely when they may be found, at the same time takes the opportunity to attack Andy Gregg, the Republican member of the board, for his past official conduct, while it ignores the fact that he had any hand in inaugurating the new reform, and heaps upon the new Democratic members fulsome flattery, which is altogether "too thin" to deceive as sensible men as we understand the new members to be. We would remind our contemporary that *la mentira tiene las piernas cortas*, and that these gentlemen may be shrewd enough to see through that paper's little game, in thus endeavoring to please them with "taffy." We would also assure them that the *Watchman* never tries this "taffy dodge" without a motive. The next step of the astute editor will be to endeavor to convince them that the best thing they can do is to give him ten hundred and fifty dollars to do their printing and job work. We would also remind them that the true cause of his hatred of the Republican member is the fact that he (the Republican member) opposed paying Meek six hundred and fifty dollars for work that they could get done in other places for one hundred and eighty. He used his influence with such Republicans as he could, in an endeavor to defeat Andy Gregg's nomination for re-election. Failing in this, he bent his whole endeavor to secure the election of a Greenbacker in his place. In this he failed also, and now he resorts to the only weapon left, *i. e.* traduce the official character of the man who never opposed him in any honest effort to secure patronage, but only stood between him and such speculations as were carried on at that time, when, thro' Meek's influence, money was taken from the county treasury to establish Brown's *Republican*, to play as second fiddle to the *Watchman*. We hesitate to review the history of that affair, in consideration for others who were concerned in it. But our readers will no doubt remember the facts that were published at the time—much more has been developed since. We doubt not that the majority of the Board of Commissioners who are honorable men, will view with caution, statements made by a man who is actuated by no better motive than a desire for revenge, because the old board stood up like men, and refused to be moulded like putty, to the sweet will of this political demogogue. Mr. Mingle, one of the Democratic members of the old board, also comes in for a share of this venom. His dislike to Mingle springs from the same cause. We say this in justice to Mr. Mingle, whom we always found to be an honest, upright, public official. If he made mistakes we believe they were of the head, and not the heart. In fact, the trouble with the old commissioners is that they would not consent to draw county orders except for actual service rendered.

We will conclude this article with a little scrap of local history: Some years ago there was a newspaper man, one of Meek's pets, who often was short of funds. Sometimes he had trouble to pay his bills. After a little arrangement was made with the commissioners of that day, by his friend Meek, he was heard to say that these officers and their clerk were the best friends he ever had, for when he was "hard up," and found trouble to get money to redeem his paper from the express office, all he had to do was to go to the Commissioner's office, and if they had not the money to loan him, they would just draw him a county order. As this man was never known to pay borrowed money, of course, this was all charged to his printing account, and this man's printing bill for that year was seven hundred and fifty dollars. Meek's the same year was still larger; the Centre Hall *Reporter's* was about two hundred and fifty, and the REPUBLICAN'S was one hundred. If our readers do not now discover the milk in the cocoanut, we will tell them more at another time.

Death to Polygamy.

The United States Supreme Court last week rendered a decision in the case of George Reynolds, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States; in error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah. Reynolds, plaintiff in error, was tried in the Third Judicial Court of Utah for bigamy and found guilty, and the Supreme Court of the Territory, upon appeal, affirmed the judgment. The case reached the U. S. Supreme Court upon a writ of error, the plaintiff pleading the unconstitutionality of the law prohibiting bigamous marriages, the justification of religious beliefs and various unimportant legal technicalities. The Court, in a long and carefully prepared opinion, delivered by the Chief Justice, holds that polygamy is not under the protection of the clause of the Federal Constitution which prohibits interference with religious belief; that the plea of religious conviction is not a valid defense; that Congress did not step outside the limits of its constitutional powers in passing the law for the suppression of polygamy in Utah, and that the judgment of the Superior Court of Utah Territory must be affirmed.

Justice Field dissented as far as related to admissibility of certain evidence introduced in the lower Court, but upon the main question, the constitutionality of the act of Congress prohibiting polygamous marriages, there was perfect unanimity.

The name of this fair land is stained with no greater curse than polygamy. It has grown to be an evil of large proportions, and its usurpation of power and defiance of the United States authorities is something wonderful. Shall it continue? The highest known legal authority has declared the constitutionality of the law prohibiting bigamous marriages, and that polygamy does not come under the protection of the clause in the constitution that prohibits interference in religious beliefs. Now that the first grand step has been taken to remove this growing evil, there should be no hesitancy in the taking of further action.

SOME rich matter is being unearthed by the Teller investigating committee, now at work in New Orleans on election frauds. V. A. Barron, who was sheriff of Natchitoches up to 1876, testified that he received treatment similar to that bestowed upon the Bredas. After leaving home for a time he returned, and was then informed that he had better leave the place permanently, because the Democrats wanted all the Republican leaders out of the way, as the ruling of matters properly belonged to them. He then went to Shreveport. Other witnesses testified that after the meeting of September the 21st their houses had been broken into by mobs and they barely escaped with their lives. One witness was permitted to leave Natchitoches on condition that he would advise the negroes to leave politics alone, and would never return to the parish. Several residents of Tensas parish were examined, their testimony being to the effect that the negroes there were intimidated to such an extent as to prevent the election of an independent ticket. They also believe that frauds were committed by stuffing ballot-boxes.

THE *Watchman* made an alleged sarcastic hit at Gen. Kilpatrick in its issue of the 3d, in commenting upon his lecture at Altoona. The General's lecture is a master piece of descriptive composition, filled with incidents that actually occurred during Sherman's march to the sea, notwithstanding the alleged "sarkasm" of our Dutch Gap canal contemporary. While Gen. Kilpatrick was engaged in the contest for the Union, the *Watchman* editor played the part of a dishonorable traitor and disorganizer. The man who filled the humblest position in the service of his country during the war has a hundred-fold brighter, nobler record than cowardly Meek.

Bulgaria's King.

It never was probable that General Grant would accept the crown of Bulgaria, even if offered to him. And then, other candidates are looming up, and have taken the field. Most prominent among these is Prince Vogovides, who, although a member of a Greek family, claims to have Bulgarian claret in his veins. It is not improbable, and would not be surprising to hear of Prince Vogovides' claims being pushed by the Porte and Greeks in Constantinople. He would be much more preferable than Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff, the present Russian Governor of Bulgaria. If all accounts be true, this gentleman has been setting matters up in his own interest, and is said to be master of the Bulgarian Assembly, in which case it may elect whom Russia pleases. The Assembly has not been elected by a direct vote of the population but by an indirect election, and care has been taken that a large proportion of the members of the Assembly should be persons holding official positions under the Russian Governor. Prince Battenberg is said to be the candidate put forward by Russia, but there are those who believe that some one else is kept in reserve.

The "Centre Democrat" on Political Economy.

The *Centre Democrat* says "the real occasion of the hard times is the general poverty of our people, which has been caused not by the failure of any individual or corporation, nor by the contraction of the currency, nor yet by over production. What, then, has caused this general poverty?" As this is put in the form of a conundrum, we beg leave to send in our answer at once.—It was caused by the Democratic party, George Francis Train, Private Dalzell, Clara Louisa Kellog and Sammy Cox.

HENRY M. LONG, Speaker-elect of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, was born in Pittsburgh, in 1836, his mother being descended from a Chester county Quaker and his father hailing from Washington county. He was educated in public and private schools, completing his studies at the West Chester Academy and the West Virginia University. Subsequently he read law, but never practiced in his profession. Mr. Long was nine years in the oil-producing and refining business, since which time he was one of the editors and proprietors of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*. He was for several years a member of the Allegheny City Councils, and President of the Common branch in 1874, resigning to accept a position in the Legislature, where he is now commencing his third term. He has been president of the Mercantile Library and also of the Petroleum Association, of Pittsburgh. In religious belief Mr. Long is a Presbyterian.

AT the organization of the State Senate the name of William P. Furey, Esq., of this place, was mentioned in connection with the office of Reading Clerk. Mr. Hall moved to amend and insert Mr. Furey's name in a resolution instead of the name of Mr. Smiley, the Republican nominee. The amendment was registered, and Mr. Smiley elected.

THE hanging of Benj. Hunter, at Camden, N. J., was a shocking affair. The murderer was so nearly dead that he had to be carried to the place of execution, and the engine of death performed its work miserably. Hunter was hanged last Friday.

M. ANTONIO AUGUSTIN PREAUT, the sculptor, is dead.

Newspaper Jottings.

—The Millersburg *Herald* is five years old.

—Col. Seeley wants to sell the Jersey Shore *Herald*.

—We did not see Port Crawford's *Holiday Good Things*.

—Wilbur F. Story proposes to live and die with the Chicago *Times*.

—Rev. Father Casey is now editing the *Herald*, a paper published at Erie.

—The Altoona *Sun* enlarged its dimensions on New Year's day by adding a column to each page.

—The colored people of Somerset, Del., have a newspaper, the *Standard-Bearer*, edited by a colored man.

—The great interviewer, George Alfred Townsend, is writing to the Philadelphia *Press* from New York.

—The New York *Herald* has adopted the system of paying its writers by the column instead of on a salaried basis.

—Six hundred thousand circulation is what is claimed for a paper published in London in the interest of cabmen.

—W. W. Armstrong, editor of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, is the latest Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio.

—Bayard Taylor was city editor of the New York *Tribune* at one time with a salary of twelve dollars a week and one assistant.

—Mr. Eichelberger, the funny graphist of the Keokuk (Iowa) *Constitution*, has left that paper and taken a position on the Toledo *Commercial*.

—B. F. Fries, formerly of the Huntingdon *Nationalist*, and its founder, is about to begin the publication of a new Greenback paper in Reading.

—The *Republikaner von Berks*, published by Daniel Miller, of Reading, has entered upon its eleventh volume under the most favorable auspices.

—A. E. Fay, a former reporter on the Titusville *Courier*, who went West to run a paper at Tuscon, Arizona, has just been elected to the Arizona Legislature.

—Last Friday was a good day for editors. The Christian people all over the world prayed for them, and yet we failed to see much change in the conduct of some.

—John Lutz, formerly of the Bedford *Inquirer*, has purchased from D. W. Mullin the *Bedford County Press*, published at Everett. Col. John M. Bowman has accepted the position as editor thereof.

—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* aptly remarks that "the poetry machines ground out a frightful lot of villainous poetry this year in the shape of New Year's addresses. Give the poor old machine a rest."

—The Cincinnati *Breakfast Table* has passed into the hands J. T. McKee, and J. L. Ryman has assumed editorial control. The *Breakfast Table* is one of the best humorous papers in the country.

—McPike, of the *Freeman*, has gone to Salina, Kansas, on a prospecting tour. If he can see an opening there that will pay him better than by remaining in Ebensburg, then he will migrate. If not, then not.

—On New Year's day the Philadelphia *Inquirer* appeared in a handsome new dress. It has also discarded the fancy new head which marred its appearance last year, and returned to the old fashioned black letter.

—"Jack and I; or, Thirty-five nights with Yellow Fever," is the name of a book being prepared by Col. Burbank, editor of the New Orleans *Pickayune*. We know of some editors who could write a book with this name: "John and I; or, Thirty-five days with a bottle of corn juice."

—The New York *Tribune* calls attention to the fact that in the first number of John W. Forney's *Progress* a biography of Louis A. Godey appeared, and soon after Mr. Godey died; in the second or third number a biographical sketch of the Hon. Caleb Cushing was given, and now he is dead. Last week a sketch of Morton McMichael appeared in the *Progress*, and now that gentleman is dead. These coincidences will make men, and especially old ones, fight shy of biographical notice in the *Progress*.

Governor's Annual Message.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

As the first Legislature holding a biennial session, you will have many difficult and delicate matters to adjust. As all the existing legislation has been passed in view of annual sessions, it will be necessary to make a careful examination of the various laws regulating the Departments, and particularly those concerning the management of financial affairs. Without attempting a specification of all the changes rendered necessary by the new system, it will be sufficient, as an indication of the importance of the work, to point out, that, unless an amendment of the law requiring the votes for State Treasurer to be counted as the votes for Governor are now counted, is passed, an extra session of the Legislature must be called in 1880 for that purpose alone, at a very considerable expense. Many reports that are now annually required can probably be dispensed with, and many changes made which will lessen the expense and simplify the operations of the Departments. The new Constitution has hitherto, in its transition state, added largely to the expenses of the government, but the period has now arrived when the people should begin to profit by the reduced cost of its regular operation. I do not doubt that your work will be done with conscientious fidelity, and your constituents realize, for the next two years, under wise and judicious laws, the full benefits of the new order of things.

During the year, the peace of the State has been unbroken; no epidemics have impaired the usual health of the people, and the earth has yielded her harvest without decrease. We are still in the gray of hard times, and the giant industries of coal and iron are yet slumbering restlessly; but, everywhere, the stir of awakening confidence betokens the beginning of a more prosperous day. Under these circumstances, it is gratifying to be able to inform you that, while it may be necessary to reduce the payments on the debt, to nearly the Constitutional limit, for a year or two, the sources of revenue need to be extended or increased.

FINANCES.

The revenues of the sinking fund have been sufficient to pay all interest due during the past year, to redeem over a million of the public debt, and to leave a fair balance to meet the February interest of this year. The revenue of the general fund, being very much less than was anticipated, and as there was no power to apply the large amount in the sinking fund used to redeem the debt in excess of the Constitutional amount to the General Fund, the State Treasurer was unable to meet, promptly, all the demands made upon him. The following tables will show, however, that with proper economy in appropriations, and a division of surplus revenues from the sinking fund to the general fund, both the appropriations of last year unpaid, and the expenses of the next two years can be met without resort to additional taxation.

TOTAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1878.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, '77		$ 2,162,046 87
General fund	3,957,881 83	
Sinking fund	1,555,536 14	
		$ 7,675,464 84

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary expenses	$4,362,170 95	
Loans redeemed	1,068,193 45	
Interest on loans	1,222,408 52	
Premium on gold	1,057 70	
Turnpike and railroad stock	102 96	
		6,653,933 58
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, '78		$ 1,021,531 26

PUBLIC DEBT.

Over due loans, upon which interest has been stopped and not presented for payment	$ 43,843 28
Redeemable loans of five and six per cent., upon which interest has been stopped and not presented for payment	131,750 00
Six per cent. payable in 1879	400,000 00
Five per cent. payable in 1882	395,000 00
Four and one-half per cent., payable in 1882	87,000 00
Six per cent., redeemable in 1877, and payable in 1882	2,118,000 00
Five per cent., redeemable in 1877, and payable in 1882	90,400 00
Six per cent., redeemable in 1882, and payable in 1892	9,271,850 00
Five per cent., redeemable in 1882, and payable in 1892	723,950 00
Five per cent., redeemable in 1892, and payable in 1902	8,000,000 00
Six per cent., agricultural, payable 1922	500,000 00
Relief notes in circulation	96,167 00
Interest certificates outstanding	13,938 54
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 38
Domestic creditors certificates	25 00
Chambersburg certificate unclaimed	148 66
Total debt, Dec. 1, 1878	$21,875,620 86
Total debt December, 1878	$21,875,620 86
Pennsylvania Railroad bonds, representing an indebtedness January 31, 1879, of	$ 4,446,268 98
Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds	3,100,000 00
Balance in Sinking Fund, November 30, 1878	958,630 88
Indebtedness unprovided for	$13,370,721 00

SINKING FUND.

Receipts and payments for fiscal year ending November 30, 1878:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in fund, Nov. 30, 1877		$ 1,705,014 87
Corporation stock tax		829,543 75
Allegheny Valley Railroad Company (interest on bonds)		150,000 00
Allegheny Valley Railroad Company (bonds redeemed)		100,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Company (commutation tax)		460,000 00
Turnpike and plank road stocks, (sold under act, January 12, 1878)		5,992 39
		$ 3,260,551 01

PAYMENTS.

Five per cent. bonds redeemed	$ 365,638 30	
Six per cent. bonds redeemed	702,548 15	
Relief notes	7 00	
Total amount of debt redeemed	$ 1,068,193 45	
Premiums on gold for payment of interest	1,057 70	
Interest paid on public debt	1,195,255 10	
Interest paid on debt redeemed	7,301 22	
Interest paid Agricultural College	30,000 00	
Expenses, sale of turnpike stock	102 96	
Interest paid on Chambersburg certificates	9 60	
		$ 2,301,920 13
Balance in Sinking Fund, November 30, 1878		$ 958,630 88

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER, 1879.

Balance, November 30, 1878	$ 958,630 88
Tax on corporation tax	1,200,000 00
Pennsylvania railroad commutation tax	460,000 00
Allegheny Valley railroad bond	100,000 00
Allegheny Valley railroad interest	195,000 00
Total receipts	$ 2,913,630 88
Estimated payments, interest	$ 1,150,000 00
Inclined Plane loan, due April 10, 1879	400,000 00
Over due and called loans	175,593 28
Surplus, November 30, 1879	$ 1,188,037 60

GENERAL FUND.

RECEIPTS DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1878.

Balance in fund, Nov. 30, '77	$ 454,775 50
Revenue	3,957,881 83
Total receipts	$ 4,412,657 33
Payments	4,362,179 95
Balance, November 30, 1878	$ 50,486 38

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER, 1879.

Balance, November 30, 1878	$ 50,486 38
Estimated revenue, 1879, (State Treasurer)	3,395,000 00
Total available fund	$ 3,445,486 38
Estimated expenses for 1879, including unpaid appropriations, (State Treasurer)	5,618,547 35
Estimated deficit in General Fund November 30, 1879	$ 2,173,060 97

It will be seen, by an examination of the Sinking Fund, that after the redemption of the $400,000 loan due next April, and payment of the over due and call loans, and the payment of the interest on the public debt, there will be a surplus of over one million of dollars at the close of the year 1879. The Constitution requires an annual reduction of the public debt of not less than $250,000. The payment of the inclined plane loan would be $150,000 in excess of the Constitutional requirement. There is, therefore, no good reason why the Legislature should not permit the Sinking Fund Commissioners to divert all that they may find necessary to the General Fund, after thus fulfilling the provision of the Constitution. And, indeed, there does not seem to be any serious objection to pass a general law giving the Sinking Fund Commissioners authority, after paying the interest on the public debt, and redeeming the principal required by the Constitution, to divert the balance of the revenue which would otherwise go into the Sinking Fund by legislation, to the payment of the debt or to general expenses, as the exigencies of the State's finances may require. The present rigid method is very inconvenient, especially in times when the revenues naturally decrease, obliging the Commissioners to redeem the loans of the Commonwealth, when legitimate claims presented at the counter of the general Treasury have to be put off. The estimated deficiency in the General Fund at the close of the present fiscal year, including the unpaid appropriations, will be $2,173,060,97. The revenues of the General Fund for 1878 have fallen below the revenues of 1877 some $600,000, and the estimated revenues of 1879 are $900,000 below the same standard, making altogether for the two years, in which the deficiencies will have principally accumulated, falling off of the revenues of $1,500,000. As this extraordinary decrease could scarcely have been anticipated, but $673,000 of the deficit can be laid to the extraordinary appropriations required on account of the Insane Hospitals for the South Eastern district and at Warren, the building of the new Western and Eastern Penitentiaries, the Jefferson Medical College, the State Agricultural College, and the expenses and claims for the riots of 1877, amounting altogether to $1,925,000 It must be also be considered that this deficit is estimated upon the gross amounts appropriated, and that considerable sums will be covered back into the treasury. As for instance, the appropriations to pay for suppressing the riots of 1877 were $710,000, and the amount paid, with almost all claims now settled and paid, is $584,811,63. So that it is safe to assume that $100,000 of this appropriation will not be required.

But it is satisfactory to the taxpayers that this deficit can be made up in the next two years without additional taxation. In the two years of 1879 and 1880, there can be diverted from the Sinking Fund revenues the sum of $1,500,000—$1,000,000 in 1879 and $500,000 in 1880—and still leave enough in the fund to pay the interest and redeem $500,000 of the public loans each year, which is double the amount required by the Constitution. In 1880, as there will be no session of the Legislature, the Treasury will have at least $500,000, which is usually appropriated to that expense, to apply to the payment of the balance of the deficit. But the revenues for the two years have been estimated much below the amounts that may reasonably be expected. By a vigorous enforcement of the tax laws, the revenues for this year ought to be largely increased over those of last year, and thus still further relieve the Treasury; and I do not see why we may not reasonably expect a moderate improvement, from year to year, in the revenues of the State. If we count the tax on corporations only at what it was last year, which was very low, the revenues will be increased, for the two years, by about $400,000 or more than enough to cover the remainder of the deficiency. To do this, however, it will be necessary to extend the payment of most of the appropriations over the two years, and rigidly keep the appropriations for 1879 and 1880 within the limits of the estimates. Taking the two years together (and hereafter the estimates and appropriations must be made for two years), it is believed the revenues will be sufficient to meet all expenses and redeem, by the end of 1880, about one million of the public debt, and the State will then be able to commence 1881 without a deficit.

The change in the law, recommended in the message of 1877, by which the tax on railroads was changed from all tax on dividends to part on dividends and part on gross receipts, has proved very beneficial in the present depression. Without this change the State would have received from two to three hundred thousand dollars less by reason of these companies declaring small dividends. The four leading corporations, the Pennsylvania, the Lehigh Valley, the Philadelphia and Reading, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroads, have paid the State under the act of 1877, $609,525.69, while under the old law they would have paid only $444,625.52, showing an increase of $164,800.17 in favor of the law of 1877. Many corporations have declared dividends just under six per cent. and made appraisements which have been accepted, much below the market value of stock, as measured by the dividends declared. If they could be appraised at the value indicated by the dividends declared, the receipts under the law would be still further increased.

SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

My views upon the subject of savings banks having been fully laid before you, in former messages, I shall merely renew the recommendation for such legislation as will adequately protect the depositors of such institutions, by drawing and maintaining the line between business enterprises and fiduciary relations. Last year, in connection herewith, I took occasion to recommend the creation of a bank department, and the appointment of a bank examiner. A bill to that effect was introduced at the last session, and passed the Senate, but failed in the House. I am still convinced of the advisability of such a department. The total number of banks reporting to the Auditor General, in 1873, was one hundred and seventeen, with $23,400,000 on deposit. Of these, seventy-seven are represented as savings banks and trust companies, with $16,790,000 of deposits. Since that year, the official records show the failure or suspension of thirty-one institutions, whose deposits aggregated $8,200,000. Eighteen of these suspended banks were so-called savings banks, with deposits amounting to $6,650,000. It is a significant fact, that about 68 per centum or $4,500,000 of the deposits of the eighteen broken savings banks, was invested in discounts upon ordinary business paper. These figures will convince you I think, of the importance of drawing the line between the two classes of institutions, and creating an officer to enforce the law, and close up all failing institutions, before the ruinous consequences of concealment of insolvency and desperate efforts to retrieve losses have involved depositors in an almost total extinction of securities.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The report of the municipal commission made to the last Legislature remains unacted upon. The general agitation of the subject of municipal reform in 1875 and 1876 had a tendency to somewhat check the reckless extravagance of the preceding decade, but it is apparent to all that, under the present system, the bankruptcy of our larger cities is only a question of time. The financial condition of the larger cities has improved but little, if any, since 1876. As it is evident, therefore, that the system is at fault, the only hope of the citizens of those municipalities is in the action of the Legislature.

The commission appointed under the act of May 5, 1876, has well and conscientiously performed its duties. The result of its deliberations and labors are before you in a well digested code, which, while it may be open to objection in some of its details, is yet undoubtedly founded upon the only principles from which a permanent reform in municipal governments can be expected. These principles, as set forth by the commission, may be briefly stated as follows: First, increased powers of appointment and removal and supervision by the mayor over the executive departments, and the complete separation of the executive and legislative functions. Secondly, the necessity of providing for an annual tax rate to cover all annual appropriations, and the prohibition of any expenditure for any purpose over the amounts specifically appropriated. Thirdly, the absolute denial or limitation of the powers to create debts.

The New York commission, appointed in 1875, to devise a plan for the government of cities, arrived at, substantially, the same conclusions, which are thus stated in their report:

"A chief executive officer, clothed with the authority of general supervision, and with the unfettered power to appoint the other principal executive officers, except those two (the chief financial and chief law officer), whose duties immediately affect the matter of the public expenditures, and with the power of removal, subject, however, to the approval of the Governor.

"The determination in each year of the sum of money requisite to be expended for all objects and purposes, and what part thereof is to be raised by taxation and the levying of the latter sum. The appropriation, at the same time, of the whole sum to be expended to the several objects and purposes. The prohibition of any expenditure beyond the sums appropriated, by making all contracts or engagements in excess thereof void.

"A further enforcement of the maxim 'pay as you go,' by a prohibition against borrowing money or incurring debt, except under certain specified conditions, not likely to arise often."

These fundamental principles thus arrived at by the independent labors of two eminent commissions, are essentially indorsed by the leading citizens of all classes and parties, and may, I think, be confidently accepted as the correct basis of a plan of municipal government. There will, of course, be differences of opinion as to the means and machinery by which these acknowledged principles of municipal government are most effectively to be put in operation, but it is evident that if we wait upon the expectation of harmonizing all differences and debating endless theories, the calamities we seek to avert will be upon us in the midst of the discussion. As the commission justly observe: "If time and experience should develop defects, they can easily be supplied by future legislation, and we feel assured that the benefits resulting from the adoption of the system we propose will amply compensate for any mistake or omission in mere matters of detail, which are of minor importance."

Admitting fully all that the commission say as to the difficulty and delicacy of repealing all the legislation upon the statute books referring to municipalities, I am still of the opinion that no permanent reform can be justly expected while these loop-holes of escape from the provisions of a general plan exist, and I deem it of primary importance, at any risk, that this accumulation of special legislation should be swept away, and the rights vested thereunder be put, if possible, without manifest and lasting injustice in the way of merging into the general system. There is much force in the objection of the minority report, that "the bill proposed does not specifically repeal any law," and that "it is but one more added to the numerous acts governing our cities," and it is very doubtful whether section twenty-seven of the schedule of the bill, which provides that "the councils of existing cities shall, within one year from the approval of this act, designate, by ordinance, such of the special acts of Assembly, or parts thereof in force, and not inconsistent herewith, as they severally desire to retain in their respective cities, and all acts not so designated shall be, and the same are hereby repealed from and after the approval of such ordinance," will lead to any practical results. It is barely possible that what the commission hesitated to undertake will be satisfactorily performed by the cities' councils.

But even this objection, of whatever force it may be, ought not to deter you from the passage of the act. If in the practical operation of the act, obnoxious special legislation should still survive or be revived, it is something which experience alone, perhaps, can prove, and it will be still in the power of the Legislature, when its pernicious influence shall have been clearly demonstrated, to repeal it or bring it into harmony with the improved system.

I regret, also, the supposed necessity of retaining and extending the classification of cities; the reasons in support thereof seem to me rather specious than sound. From an examination of the provisions of the bill, I think but little difficulty or inconvenience will be found in adapting its machinery uniformly to all classes of cities. The creation of several classes, containing but a single city each, subjects the system and the tax payers to the dangers of the most injurious special legislation. To avoid the evils of such legislation, the commission propose an amendment to the Constitution, that the General Assembly shall pass no laws relating to the affairs of any class which embraces but one city, "unless upon application made by joint resolution of the councils thereof, passed by the votes of two-thirds of all the members elected to each branch, recorded by yeas and nays, approved by the mayor." But if it be thought necessary to make a distinction between large and small cities, the trouble of passing such an amendment will be obviated, and every practical requirement filled, and the evils of special legislation, in a great measure, avoided, by dividing the cities of the State into two classes—those containing one hundred thousand inhabitants or over to constitute one class, and all with a population of less than one hundred thousand, the other.

In conclusion, I hope the bill will be early brought forward for discussion and finally passed substantially as it is; if not for the government of all the cities of the Commonwealth, at least for all cities containing one hundred thousand inhabitants or over, or those which now constitute the first and second classes. As applied to those cities, I think the leading principles of the bill, before referred to, will meet the general and unqualified indorsement of the citizens and tax payers, and its machinery and operation be greatly better than the present organization.

The management of the smaller cities is generally more economical and judicious than the administration of the larger ones, and, perhaps, the only change needed in the code of 1874, to adapt it perfectly to their government, is the absolute prohibition of the power to borrow money for any purpose whatever, in order that councilmen may not be tempted to get a cheap reputation for economy, at the expense of posterity, by willfully levying a tax rate manifestly too small to cover the necessary expenditures then appropriated, without reference thereto, leaving every year a large deficit in the shape of a floating debt, to be finally added to the bonded indebtedness.

The evils which this bill is intended to correct cannot long continue without the most deplorable consequences, and the million and a quarter citizens of the cities of the Commonwealth are looking anxiously to the Legislature for relief from the abuses and dangers which they are unable themselves to reform or escape under the present system of municipal government.

EDUCATION.

On the subject of general education, I shall merely repeat my concurrence with the views of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and indorse his request for a revision and digest of the school laws, the passage of an act for the compulsory education of vagrant and friendless children, and the adoption of a system of industrial training.

The act prepared by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the education and support of vagrant and friendless children, is in accordance with the recommendation of that officer in his report of 1877, and with the views expressed, from time to time, by the present Administration. Although it has been published and discussed as "a Pennsylvania plan of compulsory education," an examination of its provisions will show that it is best defined by its title as "an act to provide education and maintenance for destitute and neglected children," its main object being to compel the local authorities to provide shelter, food and clothing for and to educate, employ and apprentice children without parents or friends, and those whom parents or guardians, either through poverty or crime, habitually neglect. In the latter case, if the parents or guardians are pecuniarily able, they may be fined and compelled to give reasonable security for the future support and education of the child, or to pay a part, or all, as able, of the expense of its public maintenance. I cannot see any valid objection to the passage of such a bill. Most of those whom the plan includes will be homeless and parentless children, and surely no one will deny their claim to the home the bill provides. The few others who come within its scope will be found, for the most part, of vicious and criminal parentage. I shall not debate the natural rights of individuals in the parental relations, since I am, for my own part, firmly persuaded that the social rights of adults end with the right to illimitably propogate beggars and criminals, and stop short of the privilege to educate them.

On the subject of industrial and technical training, I wish only to call your attention to its relation to the larger labor question. As the frontiers of civilization recede, the difficulty of transferring the surplus population of our labor centres is yearly increasing. Our mining and manufacturing districts are consequently crowded with capital and labor, which the present diversities of industries cannot absorb. The natural spread of population tends, in a measure, to restore the equilibrium, but the period of growth is probably reached, when it is necessary to find employment for an increasing population. Nothing, it seems to me, will so much extend the sphere of activity as a system of industrial education.

Such a system would be costly, and and the return to the State, in the extension and elevation of its industries, and the diffusion of greater comfort and content among the people, cannot be accurately measured in dollars and cents. That the material gain in the increase of the value of manufacturers, and the decrease in the cost of maintaining order, would balance the original outlay, and the annual appropriations necessary to establish and support the system, is probably too much to assert or expect. But when we consider that in the last eight years the State has expended $832,905.30 over and above the ordinary militia expenses, in the suppression of riots, which are not to be considered as the results of an unusually lawless disposition, but rather as the desperate struggles of ignorant men to cut the Gordian knot of a difficulty that only the utmost skill and patience will ever enable society to until, it will be acknowledged that the gain, in that one item alone, would go a considerable way toward the support of the system.

Confining the problem to Pennsylvania, it does not seem possible to adopt any quicker or better measure than to increase the value and variety of production, and improve the bread-winning powers of the laborer. In other words, to diffuse the technical and artistic knowledge which increases the rapidity and beauty, and thereby decreases the cost and widens the market of the manufactured article, and to foster the intelligent cooperation of laborers, among themselves and with capital, so as to utilize to the best advantage the class wages. For there is a skill in living quite as important as a skill in earning. And probably there is nothing the American people are more in need of learning.

Such appears to me to be the paramount reason for a system of industrial and technical training. I shall not again present the system which was outlined last year, but I hope the subject will receive at your hands the consideration that it merits.

In this connection, as a preparation for the work, it would be well to continue your patronage to the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, and make some provision for the exhibition and preservation of the valuable scientific library, and collections of the Second Geological Survey.

ARBITRATION.

The great question of the day is the so-called conflict of capital and labor. While we need not indulge in gloomy forbodings concerning its outcome, it is certainly a matter that statesmen and legislators cannot safely ignore. All the labor communities of the old world have passed through precisely the same turbulent career of strikes, riots, outrages and murders, which have excited so much alarm in Pennsylvania. Occurring in every industrial community and under every form of government, they cannot be regarded as menacing particularly republican institutions, nor is the cause to be looked for in our political organization. But the direct and indirect losses and miseries they entail upon the community, demand a patient investigation of the causes and an honest attempt at readjustment. As mentioned above, the State has paid for the suppression of labor troubles an average of over $104,000 annually for the past eight years, and even a casual examination of the annals will show that there has been a growing frequency and breadth of trouble and violence, and, consequently, a corresponding increase in the expenses of their suppression.

The direct loss to capital, in the destruction of property, has been very great, while the loss from enforced inaction has been enormous. The loss of wages to the working class has amounted to many millions of dollars, and habit of individual independence and thrift have given way to a demoralizing dependence upon organizations. The antagonism of class has been a fruitful source of crime. The large sums expended in the detection and conviction of the perpetrators of these outrages, must therefore be placed to the same account. The Mollie Maguire murders, like the agrarian murders in Ireland, and the trades union outrages, arsons, and machine breakings in England, were not the work of the so-called criminal classes. They did not originate in the depravity which deliberately selects criminality as a mode of life or result from the sudden temptations of passion or avarice. They were essentially class murders; and as is always the case in the bitterness engendered by such contention, their criminality was ignored by many of the class and nationality outside of the guilty circle of the order. If some of the leading spirits of the class had been members of a board of arbitration as representatives of labor, with some of the employers or their agents as representatives of capital, it is not unreasonable to suppose that most of the disagreements that have kept the coal regions in a state of turmoil, might have been amicably adjusted, and many of those who were assassinated and of those who have been hanged, living to-day, if spared in the ordinary course of nature, the life of the average citizen with all its undeveloped possibilities of good and evil.

Under these circumstances it becomes a highly important question whether the policy of repression is the best remedy that the wisdom and humanity of the age can devise. It must eventually prove a failure in the United States. Under our political institutions the best way to promote the spread of communistic ideas is to hedge property with bayonets. In the long run, the policy of elevation is safer and cheaper than the policy of repression. Probably no social movements are governed so little by consideration of interest or more by mere sentiment and passion than strikes and their attendant agitations. Strikes are precipitated without reference to conditions or prospects of trade or market, and obstinately prolonged after all hope of success has vanished. Indeed the chief obstacle to any re-adjustment of the relations of capital and labor is a sentimental antagonism and unreasoning jealousy. It is this which prevents a mutual understanding and knowledge of interests and motives. How much the action of the Legislature can do to establish better relations is something that can best be learned from past and future experience. It is certain, however, that to be wholly effective arbitration of disputed points must be voluntary, and possibly all that the Legislature can do is to prepare the way for such a system by disseminating information of its formation, operation, and advantages, and enacting a simple code as a model for voluntary arbitration.

In England, the system of arbitration and conciliation originated with the manufacturers and operators, and has changed, where ever fairly tried, the old feeling of bitter hostility between the employers and the employed, into one of mutual respect and confidence. With the same class in Pennsylvania, lies the responsibility of the initiative; with the Legislature, the responsibility of education.

Deeply impressed with the importance of bringing about, if possible, a mutual understanding of the two classes, and creating an arrangement for the amicable and rational settlement of all disputes and controversies, I gladly availed myself, in the early part of the year, of the services of a gentleman, a student of industrial questions, who visited England to investigate the form, practical workings, and results of the various systems of arbitration in operation there, and commissioned him a special agent, under the seal of the State, to examine and report the same on behalf of the commonwealth. His report, which is the fullest, clearest, and most satisfactory presentation of the subject I have ever seen, I have the honor to transmit herewith, and I would respectfully suggest that its wide publication, and especially among the laboring classes, will do much to produce the accurate knowledge, and the unprejudiced and rational views of the subject, out of which arbitration must, eventually, grow.

I have refrained from any discussion of the system, which is elaborately presented in the report, and confined myself to urging its necessity. I shall close simply by summing its results. Wherever established, an intelligent co-operation between employers and employed has been effected and steady employment secured at those rates of wages, which the industrial conditions of a competitive market enabled capital to pay, and maintain a steady production. Strikes, riots, outrages, and trades union murders have become things of the past. In prosperous times labor has shared in the increased profits of capital, and in periods of depression each has mutually supported the other with the minimum of loss and suffering.

PENAL, REFORMATORY AND ELEEMOSYNARY INSTITUTIONS.

The reports of the Board of Public Charities and of the inspectors and superintendents, will present to you the generally satisfactory condition of the various penal, reformatory, and eleemosynary institutions of the State. Since the formation of the Board, in 1869, great reforms have been introduced in the public institutions coming under its supervision, and the wisdom of its creation has been shown by a more effective and economical use of public moneys, and a marked improvement in the care of the defective and criminal classes. During the year, the Board met with

the loss of two of its members. In 1875, upon the resignation of Mr. Harrison, the Honorable G. Dawson Coleman became a member of the Board, and up to the time of his death, on the ninth day of September, 1878, gave to its work the valuable assistance of his broad and liberal views, wide experience, and mature judgment. On the first day of January, 1879, the Honorable Francis Wells severed his connection with the Board. For over five years, Mr. Wells has labored in the cause of public charity, with a zeal and intelligence which have a partial reward in the satisfaction for great improvements he has assisted to make, and a knowledge of the confidence and support which the disinterested labors of the Board have won from the people and their representatives.

The over-crowded condition of the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries will continue until the completion of the new Western and Middle Penitentiaries. The old institutions have found some local relief in the measures recommended and adopted last year. The inspectors of the Western Penitentiary have taken possession of the Reform School property, and have already removed one hundred and fifty prisoners to the new premises, thus relieving the old prison, and setting the convicts at wholesome and remunerative out-door work. The letter of the president of the Board, herewith transmitted, will explain fully the sums needed, exclusive of the annual appropriation, to complete the removal of the old and the building of the new penitentiary, with a capacity of one thousand cells, which, in the opinion of the inspectors, will be sufficient for the prison population of the western district, for many years to come.

The inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary have completed two new corridors, increasing the cell capacity of the prison to six hundred and eighty, and before summer, eighty-five more cells will be ready for use. Even this increase will give them very inadequate accommodations for eleven hundred and eighty convicts. The report of the inspectors will be transmitted early in February, together with the valuable statistical tables, which are prepared with so much care and judgment by the gentlemen of the Board.

The commissioners appointed under the act to provide for the erection of the Middle Penitentiary have located the same at Huntingdon, and are now negotiating for a tract of ground of about twenty acres, agreeably to the provisions of the act.

As it will be some time before the convicts of the middle district, now confined in the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries, can be removed, I respectfully renew the recommendation to modify the law so that only those criminals who are sentenced to not less than two years imprisonment, at separate and solitary confinement, may be sent to the penitentiaries. The reasons for such change were given at length in the message of 1877, and the necessity of providing as ample relief as possible to the old institutions, pending the building of the new prisons, will acquire additional force from year to year, and even when all the prison extensions now in progress are completed, such a modification of the law will still be necessary to secure all the benefits of the increased capacity of our penitentiaries.

The reports of the superintendents of the various State asylums for the insane, and of the commissioners of the State hospitals at Warren and Norristown, will accompany the report of the Board of Public Charities. I need not remind the Legislature of the necessity of early and full appropriations for their support and completion. By a well-timed liberality, parts of the hospital at Warren can be ready for the reception of patients towards the close of 1879, and the hospital at Norristown in like condition some time next year.

The care of the criminal insane was the subject of a memorial of a committee of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania in 1874, and of the report of the commissioners designated by the Legislature in 1875, both of which were referred to in the messages of the respective years. "Insanity but seldom renders its victims better than before in any respect; more generally, indeed, it adds darker and more repulsive features to the character. The insane criminals are much more prone than the rest of the insane to commit dangerous and violent acts; to be concocting plans of escape, rebellion, or mutiny; to torment the feeble and irascribe about them; to teach new lessons in depravity"—is the testimony of an experienced and discriminating writer. It seems to be the duty of the State, therefore, to provide for their separate confinement. The class is small, and, perhaps, some modification in one of the hospitals or penitentiaries now building would answer all purposes.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Pennsylvania now has a well organized, armed, and disciplined force of militia. Although still perhaps somewhat larger than absolutely necessary, the policy of the administration to make a small, compact, and efficient body of troops has been steadily pursued. When compared with the organizations and numbers in 1872, the soldier-like results of the different consolidations and our progress toward a perfect military system are clearly apparent. In 1872, there were twenty-one divisions, with three hundred and twenty-three companies, comprising 1,126 commissioned officers and 13,566 enlisted men. In 1879, the State constitutes one division, divided into five brigades, aggregating one hundred and forty companies of infantry, five cavalry companies, and four batteries of artillery. The muster roll of the Guard now numbers 608 commissioned officers, and 8,200 non-commissioned officers and men.

The law of 1878, under which the re-organization has been made, provided for the expenditure of the

Continued on 6th Page.

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" " Williamsport		8 35 a m
" " Lock Haven		9 40 a m
" " Renovo		11 00 a m
" arr at Erie		7 35 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves Philadelphia		7 20 a m
" " Harrisburg		10 50 a m
" " Williamsport		2 20 p m
" " Lock Haven		3 25 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		4 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia		11 45 a m
" " Harrisburg		3 35 p m
" " Williamsport		7 25 p m
" arr at Lock Haven		8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP. leaves Lock Haven		6 40 a m
" " Jersey Shore		7 14 a m
" " Williamsport		7 55 a m
arr at Harrisburg		11 55 a m
" Philadelphia		3 40 p m
DAY EXP. leaves Lock Haven		11 20 a m
" " Williamsport		12 40 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		4 10 p m
" " Philadelphia		7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo		8 35 p m
" " Lock Haven		9 45 p m
" " Williamsport		11 05 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		2 45 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 00 a m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport		12 35 a m
" arr at Harrisburg		3 55 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 40 a m

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Erie Exp. West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

WESTWARD.	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	3 25
Flemington	5 29	3 30
Mill Hall	5 33	3 33
Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
Eagleville	5 50	3 51
Howard	6 00	4 00
Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
Curtin	6 13	4 16
Milesburg	6 23	4 25
Bellefonte	6 33	4 35
Milesburg	6 43	4 45
Snow Shoe Int	6 48	4 48
Unionville	6 58	4 58
Julian	7 09	5 10
Martha	7 18	5 21
Port Matilda	7 26	5 31
Hannah	7 34	5 40
Fowler	7 40	5 45
Bald Eagle	7 48	5 53
Vail	7 53	5 58
East Tyrone	7 58	6 03
Arrive at Tyrone	8 05	6 10

EASTWARD.	P.M.	A.M.
Leave Tyrone	7 08	8 56
East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
Vail	7 19	8 42
Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
Fowler	8 54	7 36
Hannah	7 36	9 02
Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
Martha	7 52	9 20
Julian	8 01	9 36
Unionville	8 11	9 42
Snow Shoe Int	8 21	9 51
Milesburg	8 24	9 55
Bellefonte	8 32	10 03
Milesburg	8 45	10 15
Curtin	8 55	10 25
Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
Howard	9 08	10 40
Eagleville	9 18	10 52
Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1877.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.30 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.10 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 10.20 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 2.32 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.12 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 4.55 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.27 p. m.

DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

New Advertisements.

DYEING.

Mrs. W. E. Shope takes this method to inform her patrons that she is now located on Harrison avenue, north of cemetery, Bellefonte, where she is prepared to do dyeing in the most complete and satisfactory manner. Old clothes made as bright as new.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Don't forget the place, Harrison avenue, Bellefonte. 10-46-tf

10 50 1y

To Those Going West!

If you are thinking of removing to the West send for specimen copy of the *Liberal*, published at Le Mars, Iowa, and learn of the advantages offered in that prosperous section. 1-5t

DIPHTHERIA!!

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. Sold everywhere. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine. 1-4w

$10 TO $1000 Invested in Wall Street Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address, BAXTER & CO., BANKERS, 17 Wall street, New York. 50-4w

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco!

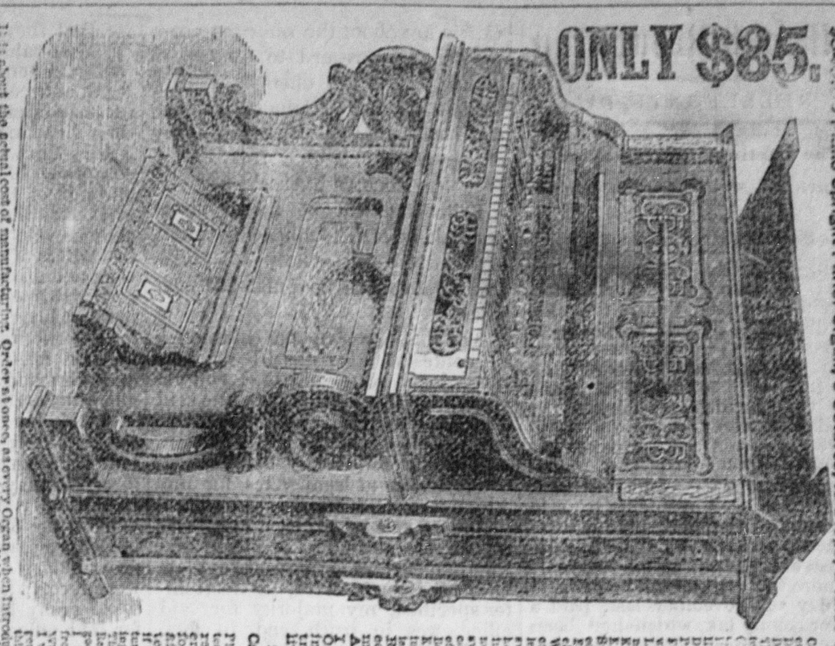
Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition for *fine chewing qualities* and *excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring.* The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free to C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

G. F. WARDLE, General Agent, Philadelphia. 48 4t

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WM. S. GALBRAITH,
PLUMBER,
GAS AND STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done neatly and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. W. S. GALBRAITH,
7-4f. Bellefonte, Pa.



BEATTY'S OFFER FOR THIS MONTH

$340.00 Piano Upright Parlor Organ, 5 Octaves, 13 Stops, 2 Knee Swells, for $85.00

This Beautiful Piano Upright Cabinet Parlor Organ, No. [illegible] Rosewood Veneered Case, [illegible] Serpentine Fronts, [illegible] Legs and Lyre, [illegible] Handsomely Carved Panels, [illegible] Fine Full Rounded Bass and Treble, [illegible] Full Length Music Desk, [illegible] Lamp Stands, [illegible] Fine Stool and Book, [illegible] Warranted for Six Years. Boxing and Shipping Free. Cash to accompany order. Illustrated Catalogue and Price List free. Address, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey, U. S. A.

BE SURE TO SHOW THIS SPLENDID OFFER TO YOUR NEIGHBORS.

Medical.

Grace's Celebrated Salve.

A SURE RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERER.

PREPARED BY
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS,
86 HARRISON AVENUE,
BOSTON, MASSS.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
Is a Vegetable Preparation

invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor.

Price 25 Cents a Box.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES

flesh wounds, frozen limbs, salt rheum, chilblains, sore breast, sore lips, erysipelas, ringworms, scald head, chapped hands, burns, cancers, felons, scalds, sores, ulcers, wounds, stings, shingles, festers, wens, stics, piles, abcess, freckles, bunions, sprains, boils, bites, cuts, whitlows, warts, blisters, tan, pimples, corns, scurvy, itch, ingrowing nails, nettle rash, mosquito and flea bites, spider stings,

And all cutaneous diseases and eruptions generally.

For sale by all druggists, grocers, and at all country stores throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price by mail 50 cents. 10-33-1y

Health and Happiness.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS.

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation Debility, Nausea, and all Billious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply, send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co., 70 N. 4th St. Phila 10-2 1y

PROVERBS.	PROVERBS.
"For sinking spells, fits, dizziness, palpitation and low spirits rely on Hop Bitters."	"$500 will be paid for a case that Hop Bitters will not cure or help."
"Read of procure and use Hop Bitters, and you will be strong, healthy and happy."	"Hop Bitters builds up, strengthens and cures continually from the first dose."
"Ladies, do you want to be strong, healthy and beautiful? Then use Hop Bitters."	"Fair skin, rosy cheeks and the sweetest breath in Hop Bitters."
"The greatest appetizer, stomach, blood and liver regulator—Hop Bitters."	"Kidney and Urinary complaints of all kinds permanently cured by Hop Bitters.
"Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Bankers and Ladies need Hop Bitters daily."	"Sour stomach, sick headache and dizziness, Hop Bitters cures with a few doses."
"Hop Bitters restored to sobriety and health, perfect wrecks from intemperance."	"Take Hop Bitters three times a day and you will have no doctor bills to pay."

For sale by F. P. Green, Bellefonte, Pa 42-4t

Do you want to make some money?

If so, here is a chance. Competent Agents Male or Female wanted to sell the **Rotary Seive.** The most Convenient Article for domestic use, for the purpose designed, ever invented. Its scoops, sifts, weighs, measures and mixes. Also for straining Fruit, Washing Rice etc.

Over 1000 Agents are now engaged in selling them in the west. Territory is eagerly taken wherever offered, so apply early. For particulars address, C. M. WHITE,
Gen. Agt. West Penn'a. Pittsburg, Pa.
10-27.

CHILDREN'S SHOES!

Wear twice as long with either the

SILVER
"Or A. S. T. Co.,
BLACK TIP
UPON THEM.
50-4t

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Bristling with the WILD ADVENTURES of

STANLEY IN AFRICA

The only authentic and copyrighted cheap edition. By the brilliant descriptive author, Hon. J. T. Headley. Gives a full history of his wonderful discoveries in Africa and marvelous journey down the Congo. It is fascinating as romance. Profusely illustrated, and highly endorsed by the clergy and press. Agents are selling 10 to 25 per day. Nearly 10,000 sold. More AGENTS WANTED. For particulars and terms address HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa. 1-4w

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OPENING OF THE
FALL SEASON.

Valentines & Co.

HAVE LAID IN A LARGE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Glassware, &c., &c.

REMEMBER OUR LOW PRICES:

Tea, per pound	40 cents
Coffee, per pound	20 cents
Soap, per cake	4 cents
Syrup, per gallon	60 cents

SALT IS LOWER THAN EVER—A Car Load just received.

Wanted---1000 Bushel Potatoes

Will pay the HIGHEST market price for Butter and Eggs.

Humes' Block, - Bellefonte, Pa.

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ADVERTISING
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$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to HALLET & CO., Portland, Maine. 10 21 1y

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Address, LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C. 17-6t

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Wesley M. Holmes, of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 17th day of January, 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M., before John Brotherline, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at Hollidaysburg, Pa., to show cause if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

S. C. McCANDLESS,
1-2t Clerk

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The Curtin-Yocum Contest.

Balance of Mr. Yocum's answer Proper.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK]

18th.—That the allegations contained in your 25th specification, wherein you allege that in the election district of Worth township, in said county of Centre, there were polled, counted and returned for me, in said township ten and more votes which were polled by persons who were not legally qualified voters of said township, because they were not citizens of the United States, and of this commonwealth, and had not been residents of said township for two months immediately preceding the fifth day of November last, and had not within two years and more than one month before said fifth day of November last, paid a State or county tax, which had been assessed two months before said day of election, are untrue in fact, are general and uncertain, and not specific, and therefore contrary to the Act of Congress, and should be stricken from the notice of contest; and I furthermore deny the truth of the allegations contained in said specification.

19th.—That the allegations contained in your 26th specification, wherein you allege that in the several districts in the county of Centre, there were a large number, to wit.: One hundred and more illegal votes polled and counted for me, the persons voting the same not being legally qualified voters of their respective districts, but being minors, under the age of twenty-one years, are untrue in fact, are vague, indefinite and not specific, and therefore contrary to the Act of Congress, and should be stricken from the notice of contest, and all testimony adduced in support of said specification and should be utterly disregarded; andI furthermore deny the truth of the allegations contained in said specification.

20th.—That the allegations contained in your 27th specification, wherein you allege that in said county of Centre, large sums of money were illegally and corruptly used and expended by my friends, supporters and partisans, to induce persons who were inclined to vote for you for Representative in Congress, not to so vote, but to cast their votes for me for said office, are untrue in fact, are vague, indefinite and uncertain, and not specific, and therefore contrary to the Act of Congress, and should be stricken from the notice of contest, and all testimony adduced in support of said specification should be wholly disregarded; and I furthermore deny the truth of the allegations contained in said specification.

21st.—That the allegations contained in your 28th specification, wherein you allege that a large number of legally qualified voters in the several districts in the county of Centre, who were disposed and inclined to vote for you, were prevented from so voting by means of threats and intimidations made and used by my friends, supporters and partisans, to turn them out of employment, out of their houses, and off from their farms, in case they voted for you, whereby a large number of persons were illegally compelled to vote for me, against their will, in order to prevent losing their employments, situations and tenements, are untrue in fact, are general, vague and indefinite, and not specific, and should be stricken from the notice of contest, and all testimony adduced in support of said specification should be disregarded; and I furthermore deny the truth of the allegations contained in said specification.

22d.—That the allegations contained in your 29th specification, wherein you allege that three hundred and more legally qualified voters of the said county of Centre, who desired, designed and intended to vote for you for the office of Representative in Congress, were prevented from so doing by means of a false and deceitful ticket, fraudulently and deceitfully printed and circulated by my friends, supporters and partisans, for the purpose of deceiving said voters; that while said ticket purported to be a full Democratic ticket, yet there was not upon it the office of the Representative in Congress, nor your name as a condidate for said office; that said tickets were deceitfully and fraudulently circulated by my friends, supporters and partisans, and by them given to illiterate and unsuspicious voters, who asked for a full Democratic ticket, and who, when they voted this ticket, supposed and believed they were voting for you for the office of Representative in Congress, by means of which fraudulent and deceitful device, contrivance and conduct, you were deprived of three hundred and more legal votes in the said county of Centre, which you would otherwise have received, and three hundred and more legally qualified voters of said county were deceived, cheated and defrauded out of their right of voting for a Representative in Congress, are untrue in fact, are vague, indefinite and general, and not specific, and therefore contrary to the act of Congress, and should be stricken from the notice of contest, and all testimony adduced in support of said specification should be utterly disregarded; and I furthermore deny the truth of the allegations contained in said specification.

OTHER COUNTIES.

The balance of Mr. Yocum's reply is devoted to the remaining counties of the district, viz: Clearfield, Clinton, Elk, Mifflin, and Union. As this part of the reply proper will not be of interest to our readers in Centre county, it is not printed in full. The allegations made by Mr. Curtin are about the same as those published in regard to Centre, to which Mr. Yocum offers a positive denial. To make a long story short, the latter gentleman denies every charge *in toto*

MR. YOCUM'S ALLEGATIONS.

Following will be found about one-half of Mr. Yocum's allegations of fraud for the county of Centre. The balance will be published next week.

And for answer to your said notice of contest I aver that I received more legal votes and that you received less legal votes for the said office at the said last election, than were returned in the said election, and that therefore any by reason of the rejection of legal votes for me, which were only offered by qualified voters at said election, and by reason of the reception of illegal and fraudulent votes for you at said last election, for said office, as hereinafter specified, my majority for said office, was in truth and in fact, greater than the majority for me appearing on said election.

1st—That in the county of Centre, there were returned and counted for you three thousand five hundred and thirty-five votes, yet I aver there were but two thousand five hundred and thirty-five votes polled for you in the said county of Centre, at the said general election holden on the fifth day of November A. D. 1878, and that all votes received, counted and returned for you in excess thereof were illegal, fraudulent and void, and should not have been counted and returned, and should now be excluded from the return of votes cast for you in the said county of Centre.

2nd—That in the election district composed of the North Ward of the borough of Bellefonte in the said county of Centre, there were ten and more persons who were not legally qualified voters of said Ward because they were not citizens of the United States, and of this commonwealth, and who had not been residents of said Ward, for two months immediately preceding the fifth day of November last and who had not within two years and more than one month before said fifth day of Nov. last, paid either a State or county tax, which had been assessed two months before said day of election, illegally, fraudulently and corruptly, voted for you, for the said office of Representative in Congress, which votes so illegally, fraudulently and corruptly polled were received, counted and returned as so many legal votes cast for you for said office. That ten and more other votes were polled, counted and returned for you as legal votes in said ward which said votes were illegal, fraudulent and void because the persons who severally polled the same were not legally qualified voters of said ward inasmuch as they had illegally, fraudulently and corruptly received money or other valuable things, from partizans and supporters of yours, in consideration of voting for you, or they voted for you in consideration and upon the promise that they should receive money or other valuable things thereafter, in consequence of which several illegal and corrupt negotiations, bargains and transactions, they forfeited their right to vote at said election. That the election officers to wit: Judge, Inspectors and clerks, who held and conducted said election in said North Ward, acted improperly, illegally and fraudulently, inasmuch as W. F. Reber one of the clerks who served upon said election board, in the conduct of said election, after the polls were close, and before the votes were counted, illegally fraudulently and corruptly took sundry ballots out of said ballot box among which was the bollot he had deposited therein at said election and altered and changed his said ballot and again deposited his said ballot in the said box, that his vote was counted and returned for you for said office of Representative, as a legal vote, whereas by his illegal, fraudulent and corrupt action, his said vote should have been rejected from the number of votes polled for you for said office at said election in said Ward and should now be excluded from the general return of votes cast for you for said office in said 20th Congressional district of Pennsylvania.

3rd—That in the election district composed of the South Ward of the borough of Bellefonte in said county of Centre, there were ten and more persons who were not legally qualified voters of said Ward because they were not citizens of the United States, and of this commonwealth, and who had not been residents of said Ward for two months immediately preceding the fifth day of November last, and who had not within two years and more than one month before said fifth day of November last, paid a State or county tax which had been assessed two months before said day of election illegally, fraudulently and corruptly voted for you for the office of Representative in Congress, which votes so illegally, fraudulently and corruptly polled, were received counted and returned as so many legal votes cast for you for said office. That ten and more other votes were polled counted and returned for you as legal votes in said Ward which said votes were illegal, fraudulent and void because the persons who severally polled the same, were not legally qualified voters of said Ward, inasmuch as they had illegally, fraudulently and corruptly received money or other valuable things from partizans and supporters of yours, in consideration or voting for you or they voted for you in consideration and upon the promise that they should receive money or other valuable things thereafter, in consequence of which several illegal and corrupt negotiations, bargains and transactions they forfeited their right to vote at said election.

4th—That in the election district composed of the West Ward of the borough of Bellefonte in said county of Centre, there were ten and more persons who were not legally qualified voters of said Ward because they were not citizens of the United States, and of this commonwealth, and who had not been residents of said Ward for two months immediately preceding the fifth day of November last and who had not within two years and more than one month before said fifth day of November last, paid either a State or county tax which had been assessed two months before said day of election, illegally, fraudulently and corruptly voted for you for the office of Representative in Congress, which votes so illegally, fraudulently and corruptly polled, were received, counted and returned as so many legal votes cast for you for said office. That ten and more votes were polled, counted and returned for you as legal votes in said Ward which said votes were illegal fraudulent and void, because the person who severally polled the same, were not legally qualified voters of said Ward, inasmuch as they had illegally fraudulently and corruptly received money or other valuable things from partizans and supporters of yours in consideration of voting for you, or they voted for you in consideration and upon the promise that they should receive money or other valuable things thereafter, in consequence of which several illegal and corrupt negotiations, bargains and transaction, they forfeited their rights to vote at said election.

5th—That in the election district composed of the borough of Milesburg in said county of Centre, there were ten and more persons who were not legally qualified voters of said borough, because they were not citizens of the United States, and of this commonwealth, and who had not been residents of said borough for two months immediately preceding the fifth day of November last, and who had not within two years and more than one month before the fifth day of November last, paid either a State or county tax, which had been assessed two months before said day of election, illegally, fraudulently and corruptly voted for you for the office of Representative in Congress, which votes so illegally, fraudulently and corruptly polled were received, counted and returned as so many legal votes cast for you for said office. That ten and more votes were polled, counted and returned for you as legal votes in said borough, which said votes were illegal fraudulent and void, because the persons who severally polled the same, were not legally qualified voters of said borough, inasmuch as they had illegally, fraudulently and corruptly received money or other valuable things from partizans and supporters of yours, in consideration of voting for you, or they voted for you in consideration and upon the promise that they should receive money or other valuable things thereafter, in consequence of which several illegal and corrupt negotiations, bargains and transactions, they forfeited their right to vote at said election. That ten and more other persons whose names were not upon the registry list of said election district, voted for you at said election for said office without making any proof or offering any legal evidence of the right to vote in said election district as required law, which said illegal votes were received, counted and returned for you for said office.

6th—That in the election district composed of the borough of Unionville, there were ten and more persons who were not legally qualified voters of said borough of Unionville, because they were not citizens of the United States, and of this commonwealth, and who had not been residents of said borough for two months immediately preceding the fifth day of November last, and who had not within two years and more than one month before the fifth day of November last, paid either a State or county tax, which had been assessed two months before said day of election, illegally, fraudulently end corruptly voted for you for said office of Representative in Congress, which votes so illegally, fraudulently and corruptly polled, were received, counted and returned as so many legal votes cast for you for said office. That ten and more votes were polled, counted and returned for you as legal votes in said borough, which said votes were illegal fraudulent and void, because the persons who severally polled the same, were not legally qualified voters of said borough, inasmuch as they had illegally, fraudulently and corruptly received money or other valuable things from partizans and supporters of yours, in consideration of voting for you, or they voted for you in consideration and upon the promise that they should receive money or other valuable things thereafter, in consequence of which several illegal and corrupt negotiations, bargains and transactions, they forfeited their right to vote at said election. That ten and more other persons whose names were not upon the registry list of said election district, voted for you at said election for said office without making any proof or offering any legal evidence of the right to vote in said election district as required by law, which said illegal votes were received, counted and returned for you for said office.

7th—That in the election district composed of the borough of Howard, in said county of Centre, there were ten and more votes polled, counted and returned for you for said office in said borough, which said votes were illegal, fraudulent and void, because the persons who severally polled the same, were not legally qualified voters of said borough, inasmuch as they had illegally, fraudulently and corruptly received money or other valuable things from partizans and supporters of yours, in consideration of voting for you, or they voted for you in consideration and upon the promise that they should receive money or other valuable things thereafter, in consequence of which several illegal and corrupt negotiations, bargains and transactions, they forfeited their right to vote at said election; that there were ten and more persons whose names were not upon the registry list of said election district, voted for you at said election for said office, without making any proof or offering any legal evidence of their right to vote in said election district, as required by law, which said illegal votes were received, counted and returned for you for said office. That in said election district of Howard borough, ten and more persons voted for you, and their votes were received, counted and returned for you at said election, who were not qualified electors, because they were minors under the age of twenty-one years.

8th—That in the election district composed of the borough of Philipsburg, in said county of Centre, there were ten and more persons who were not legally qualified voters of said borough, because they were not citizens of the United States, and of this commonwealth, and who had not been residents of said borough for two months immediately preceding the fifth day of November last, and who had not within two years and more than one month before the fifth day of November last, paid either a State or county tax, which had been assessed two months before said day of election, illegally, fraudulently and corruptly voted for you for the office of Representative in Congress, which votes so illegally, fraudulently and corruptly polled, were received, counted and returned as so many legal votes cast for you for said office. That ten and more other votes were polled, counted and returned for you as legal votes in said borough, which said votes were illegal, fraudulent and void, because the persons who severally polled the same, were not legally qualified voters of said borough, inasmuch as they had illegally, fraudulently and corruptly received money or other valuable things from partizans and supporters of yours, in consideration of voting for you, or they voted for you in consideration and upon the promise that they should receive money or other valuable things thereafter, in consequence of which several illegal and corrupt negotiations, bargains and transactions, they forfeited their right to vote at said election. That ten and more other persons, whose names were not upon the registry list of said election district, voted for you at said election for said office, without making any proof or offering any legal evidence of their right to vote in said election district, as required by law, which said illegal votes were counted and returned for you for said office. That in the said borough of Philipsburg, five and more persons voted for you and their votes were received, counted and returned for you at said election, who were not qualified electors, because they were minors under the age of twenty-one years.

9th—That in the election district composed of the township of Benner, in said county of Centre, there were five and more persons, who were not legally qualified voters of said township, because they were not citizens of the United States, and of this commonwealth, and who had not been residents of said township for two months immediately preceding the fifth day of November last, and who had not within two years and more than one month before the fifth day of November last, paid either a State or county tax, which had been assessed two months before said day of election, illegally, fraudulently and corruptly voted for you for the office of Representative in Congress, which votes so illegally, fraudulently and corruptly polled, were received, counted and returned as so many legal votes cast for you for said office. That five and more other votes were polled, counted and returned for you as legal votes in said township, which said votes were illegal, fraudulent and void, because the persons who severally polled the same, were not legally qualified voters of said township, inasmuch as they had illegally, fraudulently and corruptly received money or other valuable things from partizans and friends of yours, in consideration of voting for you, or voted for you in consideration and upon the promise that they should receive money or other valuable things thereafter, in consequence of which several illegal, and corrupt negotiations, bargains and transactions, they forfeited their right to vote at said election. That five and more other persons, whose names were not upon the registry list of said election district, voted for you at said election for said office, without making any proof, or offering any legal evidence of their right to vote in said election district as required by law, which said illegal votes were received, counted and returned for you for said office. That in the said township of Benner, five and more persons voted for you, and their votes were received, counted and returned for you at said election, who were not qualified electors, because they were minors and under the age of twenty-one years.

10th.—That in the election district composed of the township of Boggs, in said county of Centre, there were ten and more persons who were not legally qualified voters of said township, because they were not citizens of the United States and of this Commonwealth, and who had not been residents of said township for two months immediately preceding the fifth day of November last, and who had not within two years and more than one month before the fifth day of November last paid either a State and county tax, which had been assessed two months before said day of election, illegally fraudulently and corruptly voted for you for the office of Representative in Congress, which votes so illegally, fraudulently and corruptly polled were received, counted and returned as so many legal votes cast for you at said office; that ten and more other votes were received, counted and returned for you as legal votes in said township which said votes were illegal, fraudulent and void, because the persons who severally polled the same were not legally qualified voters of said township, inasmuch as they had illegally, fraudulently and corruptly received money or other valuable things from partisans and supporters of yours in consideration of voting for you, or they voted for you in consideration and upon the promise that they should receive money or other valuable things thereafter, in consequence of which several illegal and corrupt negotiations, bargains and transactions they forfeited their right to vote at said election; that ten and more other persons whose names were not upon the registry list of said election district voted for you at said election for said office without making any proof or offering any legal evidence of their right to vote in said election district, as required by law, which said illegal votes were received, counted and returned for you for said office; that in said election district ten and more other persons voted for you and their votes were received, counted and returned for you, at said election, who were not qualified electors, because they were minors under the age of twenty-one years.

11th.—That in the election district composed of the township of Burnside, in said county of Centre, there were ten and more persons who had not within two years and more than one month before the fifth day of November last, paid either a State or county tax, which had been assessed two months before said day of election, illegally, fraudulently and corruptly voted for you for the office of Representative in Congress, which votes so illegally, fraudulently and corruptly polled were received, counted and returned as so many legal votes cast for you for said office; that ten and more other persons, whose names were not upon the registery list of said election district, voted for you at said election for said office without making any proof or offering any legal evidence of their right to vote in said election district, as required by law, which said illegal votes were received, counted and returned for you for said office; that in said election district five and more persons voted for you and their votes were received, counted and returned for you at said election who were not qualified electors because they were minors under the age of twenty-one years.

12th.—That in the election district composed of the township of Curtin, in said county of Centre, there were five and more persons who were not legally qualified voters of said township because they were not citizens of the United States and of this Commonwealth, and who had not been residents of said township for two months immediately preceding the fifth day of November last, and who had not within two years and more than one month before said day of election paid either a State or county tax, which had been assessed two months before said day of election, illegally, fraudulently and corruptly voted for you for the office of Representative in Congress, which votes so illegally, fraudulently and corruptly polled were received, counted and returned for you for said office; that ten and more other votes were polled, counted and returned for you as legal votes, in said township, which said votes were illegal, fraudulent and void, because the persons who severally polled the same were not legally qualified voters of said township, inasmuch as they illegally, fraudulently and corruptly received money and other valuable things from partisans and supporters of yours in consideration of voting for you, or they voted for you in consideration and upon the promise that they should receive money or other valuable things thereafter, in consequence of which several illegal and corrupt negotiations, bargains and transactions they forfeited their right to vote at said election; that in the said election district ten and more other persons whose names were not upon the registry list of said election district, voted for you at said election for said office, without making any proof, or offering any legal evidence of their right to vote in said election district, as required by law, which said illegal votes were received, counted and returned for you for said office; that in said election district ten and more persons voted for you, and their votes were received, counted and returned for you at said election, who were not qualified electors, because they were minors under the age of twenty-one years.

13th.—That in the election district composed of the township of College, in said county of Centre, there were ten and more persons who were not legally qualified voters of said township, because they were not citizens of the United States, and of this Commonwealth, and who had not been residents of said township for two months immediately preceding the fifth day of November last, and who had not within two years and more than one month before the fifth day of Nov. last paid either a State or county tax, which had been assessed two months before said day of election, illegally, fraudulently and corruptly voted for you for the office of Representative in Congress, which votes so illegally, fraudulently and corruptly polled, were received, counted and returned for you as so many legal votes cast for you for said office; that ten and more other votes were polled, counted and returned for you as legal votes in said township, which said votes were illegal, fraudulent and void, because the persons who severally polled the same were not legally qualified voters of said township, inasmuch as they had illegally, fraudulently and corruptly received money or other valuable things from partisans and supporters of yours, in consideration of voting for you, or they voted for you in consideration and upon the promise that they should receive money or other valuable things thereafter, in consequence of which several illegal and corrupt negotiations, bargains and transactions they forfeited their right to vote at said election; that in the said election district ten and more other persons whose names were not upon the registry list of said election district, voted for you at said election for said office, without making any proof, or offering any legal evidence of their right to vote in said election district, as required by law, which said illegal votes were received, counted and returned for you for said office; that in said election district ten and more persons voted for you, and their votes were received, counted and returned for you at said election, who were not qualified electors, because they were minors under the age of twenty-one years.

14th.—That in the election district composed of the old or eastern district of the township of Ferguson, in said county of Centre, there were ten and more persons, who were not legally qualified voters of said township, because they had not within two years and more than one month before the fifth day of November last, paid either a State and county tax which had been assessed two months before said day of election, illegally, fraudulently and corruptly voted for you for the office of Representative in Congress, which votes so illegally, fraudulently and corruptly polled, were received, counted and returned as so many legal votes cast for you for said office; that ten and more other persons whose names were not upon the registry list of said election district, voted for you at said election for said office, without making any proof, or offering any legal evidence of their right to vote in said election district, as required by law, which said illegal votes were received, counted and returned for you for said office.

15th.—That in the election district composed of the new or west precinct of the township of Ferguson, in said county of Centre, there were five and more persons who were not legally qualified voters of said township, because they had not within two years and more than one month before the fifth day of November last, paid either a State or County tax, which had been assessed two months before said day of election, illegally, fraudulently and corruptly voted for you for said office of Representative in Congress, which votes so illegally, fraudulently and corruptly polled, were received, counted and returned as so many legal votes cast for you for said office; that ten and more other persons whose names were not upon the registry

list of said election district, voted for you at said election for said office, without making any proof or offering any legal evidence of their right to vote in said election district, as required by law, which said illegal votes were received, counted and returned for you for said office; that in said election district five and more persons voted for you, and their votes were received, counted and returned for you at said election, who were not qualified electors, because they were minors under the age of twenty-one years; that in said election district of west or new precinct of Ferguson township, one person, to wit: Samuel Harpster, a qualified elector in said district, after voting for me at said election, and after his ballot was deposited in the ballot box, the election officers holding said election, took out of the box the said ballot, so as aforesaid cast for me, and permitted said Samuel Harpster to cast a new ballot, which ballot was counted and returned by said election as one vote for you, which was illegal, and contrary to the law; that said vote should have been counted and returned for me.

A Worthy Appeal.

TO THE PUBLIC:

The workmen connected with Valentines' Iron Works are now endeavoring to erect a building to be used for purposes of religious worship, recreation and reading. They have elected an executive committee to carry out their wishes. This committee has been to all the workmen, taken their subscriptions and report that the men have invariably shown their appreciation of the necessities for this building by contributing very liberally. Valentines & Co. have also very materrially assisted us, and, in addition, the various owners give us the ground for the building.

We, this committee, now appeal to the public in general for their generous help to carry out our designs. We want to erect a building that shall contain convenient rooms for the men to meet in, read, write and hold their social meetings, and also a large room or hall for religious worship, Sunday school, public temperance meetings, etc. We guarantee that no gambling, drinking intoxicating liquors, nor persons while under the influence of liquor will be allowed on the premises, and that the building, when erected, will be entrusted to the trustees, of whom one will be a member of the firm of Valentines & Co. We also attach this provision to the subscriptions, that the ground on which the building will be erected is given for this purpose forever.

To the temperance people of Bellefonte and vicinity we say, you cannot help the temperance cause in our midst in a more practical way. The members of Valentine's Temperance Club are among the prime movers and principal workers in this effort, and we claim that if we offer the men suitable accommodation for recreation and reading out at the works, the temptation to come in to town and stay around the hotels and saloons will be considerably lessened. We are satisfied you will greatly assist the temperance cause if you contribute towards this building.

To persons whose aim in life is to assist the moral culture of men, we ask your help, because we seek to offer inducements to the men to come and improve their mind, and to establish benefit, and literary and musical societies. To the Christian people in general we say, nearly every iron work in the country has a church building and accommodations for Sunday school. We have neither—nothing but the school building, which, on account of the school desks, is very uncomfortable and unsuitable. The auditorium we wish to have will supply this need, and as it is not for the benefit of any particular denomination, but for the good of all, we hope you will materially assist us.

To the citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity we would say that by our labor $200,000 and over for many years have been spent in your midst, which has helped to make you a living and fortune. We have never appealed to you for any help whatever, and some of us have given according to our ability to different buildings now in use. We, therefore, have felt bold enough to say that we feel satisfied that you will help us very generously. We will be very glad to receive a hearty, earnest and practical support to this appeal. We will be much obliged for all contributions, small as well as large. Our building and conveniencies will be adapted to the amount we raise. That the work might be properly and efficiently executed, an executive committee consisting of eleven of the workmen, has been appointed, with George Valentine as chairman and Alfred Nicholls as secretary and treasurer. All funds received are placed with the company in trust for this building, and all checks and post-office orders remitted for this fund should be made payable to Alfred Nicholls, treasurer of Building Fund, Bellefonte, Pa. To those who do not find it convenient to forward their contributions, we will be happy to send a deputation to personally solicit the same.

WILLIAM LONG, GEO. C. MILLER,
W. H. BROWN, J. CRATE KINNEY,
ALFRED NICHOLLS'
GEORGE DRY,
Sub-committee on finance.

The Country Newspaper.

Col. McClure, editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, who began his newspaper career in a country office, and knows whereof he speaks, thus writes in vindication of the right of country editors to a week's vacation during the holidays: "It is customary at this season of the year for some of the city papers to poke fun at those weekly papers that omit an issue during the holidays. They don't understand the work of the man who edits a local weekly paper, and who has abundant reason to be very thankful for the brief respite, not from labor probably, but from care and anxiety, during the week of Christmas. Country journalism has wonderfully improved of late years. The average editor of a weekly paper is in much better circumstances than was the case before the war; he lives more on his own resources and allows himself greater liberty in many respects; but, for all this, the life of the country editor is anything but one of luxury. He does not have a staff of editors, with special qualities fitting into the various departments, studying the movements of men and the drift of events; he rarely has any assistant, and, while he doesn't get out a paper every day, he is liable to write as many columns during the week as will be turned out by the average editor on the staff of the city daily. In addition to this the country editor has to go about himself over a considerable local territory in search of facts; to look after the business of his office; to bother with all sorts of folks who rarely trouble the the city editor, but seem born to worry the country editor to within an inch or two of his grave; to help out with job work during the holiday rush; to read his own proof; to keep his own books; to do a hundred and one things which never come to bother the city editor who fancies it's cunning to say something sarcastic about suspending a weekly newspaper on account of Christmas. The editor who thus suspends his paper does not always get his holiday, because he is almost invariably driven to employ the time drumming up delinquent subscribers and collecting bills. If people who subscribe for the local papers and read them with so much profit would pay for their entertainment more promptly there would be little trouble about printing the paper every week in the year, and the editors would like to do it.

A New Magazine.

Leisure Hours is the name of a new Magazine which has been sent us by the publishers, J. L. Patten & Co., 47 Barclay street, New York. The number before us contains illustrated articles of Travel, Biography, etc., besides stories, sketches and poetry, and is published at the popular price of $1 per year. The illustrations are handsomely gotten up, and the reading matter is of the best quality. The forty pages of this Magazine are filled with matter that will be interesting to all our readers. In order that all may have a chance to see and examine this Magazine, the publishers offer to send it three months for 25 cents, and to present every three months subscriber with a charming chromo motto, entitled "Faith, Hope and Charity." The words of this motto are printed in fifteen oil colors upon a dark ground, and are entwined with floral designs of great beauty. 11-2-3t

—Numerous foreign governments, Russia, Cuba, Siam, Japan, etc., have adopted the Fairbanks' Standard Scales for government use, and in the last four years only, our own government, in the Post-office Department, the War Department and Treasury Department, have bought over 11,000 of them.

—A LADY'S WISH:—"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure rich blood and blooming health. It done it for me as you observe." 11 2t.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.—This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system, and prolongs life. Everybody should have it.

For the cure of weak stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Disease of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic.

This wine includes the most agreeable and efficious Salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do try Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.
I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic!
Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Get the genuine E. F. Kunkel's.

Sold only in 25 cent bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. E. F. Kunkel, proprietor, 159 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE.

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular or ask your druggist for a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. It never fails. Price $1. 3 4w

Legal.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed, there will be exposed at public sale at the Court House, in Bellefonte, on SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate of the defendants, to wit.:

No. 1.—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the village of Port Matilda, Worth township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lot late of Geo. W. Hasson, dec'd, on the east by an alley, on the south by Plank road street, and on the west by High street, the same being a corner lot, and containing on High street 60 feet and extending back along Plank road street about 200 feet; thereon erected a large stable. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of R. D. Cummings.

No. 2.—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Boalsburg, Harris township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the east by Mill street, on the south by street, on the west and north by grave yard, containing one-fourth acre, more or less; thereon erected a two-story brick church building. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Zion's Church of the Evangelical Lutheran congregation at Boalsburg.

No. 3.—All the right, title and interest of said defendants in and to that certain tract or piece of land situate in Liberty township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on north bank of Bald Eagle creek, thence by lands of the heirs of Samuel Bechdol, dec'd, north 40 deg., west 367 perches to a post, thence along lands of Michael Schenck 46 perches to a post, thence south 40 deg., east 378 perches to Bald Eagle creek, thence up the said creek by its several courses to the place of beginning, containing about 100 acres and allowance—being the same tract of land surveyed to F. D. Ligget by John Ligget on the 24th of August, 1864; thereon erected a frame dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of the defendants in that certain tract of unseated land situate in Liberty township, Centre county, Pa., surveyed under a warrant granted to Wm. Hayes, containing 400 acres more or less.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of the defendants in the certain tract of unseated lands situate in Liberty township, Centre county, Pa., surveyed under a warrant granted to John or Christian Nestlerode, containing 200 acres, more or less. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Benjamin Liggett and F. D. Liggett.

No. 4.—All the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to all that certain tract or piece of land situate in Snow Shoe township, Centre county, Pa., adjoining lands of A. C. Hinton, John G. Uzzle and lands of the Snow Shoe Land Association, containing 16 acres, more or less, about 12 acres cleared and under fence without any other improvements thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Sarah H. Crissman.

No. 5.—The following described building and lot of ground, to wit: The said building is situate on the south side of Lamb street, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on a lot fronting on Lamb street, and bounded on the west by lot of D. M. Butts, on the south by an alley and east by lot of James Campbell. Said building is a two-story plank frame house, about 29 feet in front and 18 feet deep. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David A. Kennedy owner, or reputed owner and contractor.

No. 6.—The following building and lot of ground, to wit: Said building located in the Borough of Bellefonte, on the south side of Linn street, in said borough, on a lot adjoining ground of Jas. Armor on the east, and Lamb St. on the south, a thirty foot street on the west, and Linn street on the north, and is a two-story frame house, thirty-two feet front on Linn street and twenty feet in depth, and a two-story kitchen, a back building 16 by 15 feet. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Munroe Armor owner, or reputed owner and contractor.

No. 7.—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Harris township, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north by Nittany Mountain and the Valentine heirs, on the east by lands of John Ross, and on the west by lands of James M. Ross, containing 90 acres, more or less; thereon erected a large brick dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings, about 75 acres cleared. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of W. D. Ross.

No. 8.—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by the Brisbin property, on the east by an alley, on the south by the Friend's church property, and on the west by the Harris estate, containing about two acres, more or less; thereon erected a two-story dwelling house, 2 two-story school buildings, stables and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the Bellefonte Academy.

No. 9.—All the right, title and interest of Peter Weber, in and to that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Philipsburg, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lot of Richard Hays and others, on the east by North Second street, on the south by lot of Robert Lloyd, on the west by North Front street, fronting on the said North Front street about 66 feet and extending back 240 feet to said North Second street; thereon erected one two-story frame dwelling house, a two-story log dwelling house, frame stable, and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Peter Weber.

No. 10.—All these two lots of ground situated in Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: One thereof bounded on the north by 30 feet of Bishop street, on the west by lot of J. B. Butts 200 feet, south by Logan street 30 feet, east by lot of D. Woodring 200 feet; thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house.

Another thereof bounded north by turnpike, on the east by the heirs of Harris, dec'd, south by Valentines; thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, &c. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Charles Brown.

No. 11.—All that certain tract of land situate in Ferguson township, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of James S. Krape, on the east by lands belonging to the estate of Daniel Eckel and Andrew Houseman, on the south by lands of Thomas F. Patton and Henry Snyder, and on the west by lands of Jonathan Musser and Henry Bloom, containing 104 acres, more or less; thereon erected a two-story brick house, bank barn, and other outbuildings, all cleared and in good state of cultivation. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of W. D. Ross.

No. 12.—All that certain building and lot of ground, to wit: Said building, two stories high, having a front of twenty-seven feet, and a depth of seventeen feet, situate upon a certain lot of ground in Rush township, Centre Co., Pa., bounded on the southwest by lands of Atherton heirs, on the southeast by Bellefonte and Philipsburg turnpike, on the northeast by lot of Robert Stevenson, and on the northwest by land of Peter Schmidt. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Leander Steinrock.

No. 13.—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Spring township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a pine tree on the southeast corner of Samuel Rote lot, leading to Perdues farm, thence along said road north 61 deg., east 16 perches to a stake; thence north 29 deg., west 16 perches to a stake or stone; thence south 61 deg., west 16 perches to stake on northeast of corner Samuel Rote lot; thence along said lot south 29 deg., east 10 perches to the place of beginning, containing one acre, more or less; thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A. H. Cox.

No. 14.—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Philipsburg borough, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lot of L. G. Lingle, on the east by South Fourth street, on the south by lot of C. G. Hirlinger, and on the west by South Centre street, fronting on the said South Centre street 88 feet, and extending back 240 feet to said South Fourth street; thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of L. A. Shearer.

No. 15.—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Potter township, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of William Mulbarger, on the east by lands of Joseph Strum, on the south by lands of John Wagner, and on the west by lands of William Mulbarger, containing about 4 acres, more or less; thereon erected a two-story frame house, small barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Jordon.

No. 16.—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north by Church alley, on the east by lot of H. K. Hicks, on the south by Linn street, and on the west by lot of George Potter, fronting on said Linn street 66¾ feet, and extending back 200 feet to said Church alley; thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas A. Hicks.

TERMS CASH.—No deeds will be acknowledged till the purchase money is paid in full.

3-3t JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Robert C Herman, deceased, late of State College, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them for settlement.

48-6t MRS. MARY A. HERMAN, Administrator.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R. CO. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at their office in Philadelphia, on the third Monday, the 20th day of January, 1879, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the election of directors to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.

1-3t WILLIAM YARNALL, Secretary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted upon the estate of Rachael Markles, deceased notice is hereby given to all persons owing said estate to make immediate payment, and to all persons having claims against said estate to present them to

2-6t* J. C. ZIMMERMAN, Administrator.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Bellefonte Building & Loan Association will be held in the office of Messrs. Beaver & Gephart, on the second Saturday of January (11th inst.), at 7:30 P. M.

WM. P. DUNCAN, Sec'y.

January 3, 1879.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—WHEREAS, letters of administration upon the estate of James T. Hale, Jr., deceased, late of the city of New York, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present the same, duly authenticated, to

JOHN G. LOVE, Administrator.

10-50-6t

Bellefonte, Pa., Dec. 16, 1878.

ESTRAY.—Came to the residence of Alfred Bechdle, in Liberty township, about the first of May last, one white boar pig (no marks) supposed to be about six months old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold according to law.

ALFRED BECHDLE.

Eagleville, Pa., January, 1879. 11-2-4t*

ADJOURNED ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an order from the Orphans' Court of Centre county, will be sold on Wednesday, January 29, 1879, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Court House, in Bellefonte, a lot of ground, being one-fouth of an acre, with a large two-story frame dwelling house and outbuildings thereon erected, situated in the village of Moshanon, Snow Shoe township, Centre county, Pa., on the north-east corner of —— and —— streets. Also twenty-one and one-eighth (21⅛) acres of land, near said village.

Terms of sale.—One-half in hand and one-half in one year, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

2-3t JAS. H. RANKIN, Adm'r of Edward Ide, dec'd.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of James W. Campbell, late of Ferguson township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Centre county, they request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the deceased to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

MARY A. CAMPBELL, P.O. Rock Springs,
HENRY C. CAMPBELL, P.O. Rock Springs,
ROBERT P. CAMPBELL, P.O. Clearfield,
3-6t Executors.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of John Edris, late of College township, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Centre county to the undersigned, they request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the decedent to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against him to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

PETER SHULTZ, P.O., Houserville, Pa.,
HENRY EDRIS, P.O., Lemont, Pa.,
3-6t Executors.

The National Weekly.

A JOURNAL FOR THE FIRESIDE.

A large 16 page, 64 column paper, size of Harper's Weekly, filled with the choicest reading for every member of the family. Stories by the best writers, Sketches, Poems, Humorous, Youths' Column, Domestic and Agricultural Columns, Scientific, News in Brief, etc. Just the paper for the Home Circle, and gives more for the money than any other. The supscription price is

ONLY $2.00 A YEAR.

Sent on trial for three months for only 25 cents. Address

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY,
P. O. Box 654. [3 3w[Washington, D. C.

SECHLER & CO., Groceries.

ANNOUNCEMENT!!

OUR HOLIDAY SALE OF

Fine Groceries, Fruits

AND

CONFECTIONERY

HAS NOW COMMENCED

And we will be receiving daily fresh supplies from now till January 1st, and can supply all the demands, both of the wholesale and retail trade, in

ORANGES, CRANBERRIES, LEMONS,
CANNED FRUITS, SWEET POTATOES,
CHEESE, RAISINS, FIGS, WHITE GRAPES,
OLIVES, PRUNELLES, EATING APPLES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Confectionery of Superb Quality!

OUR CONFECTIONERY IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Princess Paper Shell Almonds, English Walnuts, Chestnuts, Pecans, Brazil Nuts, and all other goods belonging to our line. Everything is fresh and pure and sweet. Ours is positsvely the best place

TO GET YOUR FINE GOODS.

Sechler & Co.,

Grocers, Fruiters and Confectioners,

Bush House Block, Bellefonte. 10-50 3m

New Adertisements.

TRADE MARK.
'VIBRATOR'
Reg. March 11, 1874.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE
"Vibrator" Threshers,
WITH IMPROVED
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,
And Steam Thresher Engines,
Made only by
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Waste.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & Loss in straw made by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses [illegible] by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Dangerous Gearing, and all such Time-wasting and Fuel-wasting contrivances. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Beaded or Bound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and Flax to other [illegible] Machines, but Unrivaled in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and Grass Seeds. Experienced Attendants for "reseeding" to change from Grain to Seed.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, being less than [illegible] Bolts and Grain Rubs no Lifters, to scatter Grain.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging [illegible] Two Sizes Grain Sack, and Two Sizes of Improved Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special Illustrated Circular issued expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Vertical Tubular Boilers and Reflective Furnaces, far beyond any other Engine or Boiler.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegance of Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipments, etc., our "VIBRATOR" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

FOR Particulars call on our Dealers or write to us for an Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

11 2 26t

PLAIN, FANCY SEWING
—AND—
LACE WORK.

MRS. JANE HALEY, opposite the Cemetery, takes this method to solicit from the people of Bellefonte work. Can do

PLAIN & FANCY SEWING
OR LACE WORK.

Any person having such work to do can have it done well by Mrs. Haley, and at the same time help a worthy, poor woman. 3-4f

BOUNTY! Soldiers discharged for Wounds, Rupture or other injury (not disease) can secure full Bounty; those who re-enlisted for three years between Jan. 1, 1863, and April 1, 1864, having previously served nine months or more, are entitled to $400 bounty or so much thereof as remains unpaid; those who enlisted before July 22, 1861, for three years, and were mustered before Aug. 6, 1861, are entitled to $100 bounty, regardless of time served; all enlistments for three years before July 18, 1864, where but $100 bounty has been paid, entitles to additional bounty under Soldier Act of July 28, 1866, if not already paid. If soldiers died in service, heirs are entitled to the bounty. No fee until claim is paid. For full information address, with enclosed stamp, McNEILL & BIRCH, Washington, D. C. 1-4t

Vick's Floral Guide.

A beautiful work of **100 Pages, One Colored Flower Plate, and 300 Illustrations,** with descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, and how to grow them. All for a Five Cent Stamp. In English or German.

The **Flower and Vegetable Garden,** 175 Pages, Six Colored Plates, and many hundred engravings. For 50 cents in paper covers; $1.00 in elegant cloth. In German or English.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine—32 Pages, a Colored Plate in every number and many fine engravings. Price $1.25 a year; five copies for $5.00. Specimen numbers sent for 10 cents.

Vick's Seeds are the best in the world. Send Five Cent Stamp for a FLORAL GUIDE, containing list and prices, and plenty of information. Address,

JAMES VICK,
3 3w Rochester, N. Y.

New Advertisements.

Insure with the oldest and most reliable agency in Centre county.

Jos. A. Rankin & Son,

NEAR COURT HOUSE,
Bellefonte, Penn'a.

LYCOMING FIRE INS. CO.,

OF MUNCY PA.

ASSETS OVER $5,000,000.00.

INSURE ON
MUTUAL AND STOCK PLANS.

SPRINGFIELD FIRE
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Marine Insurance Comp'y,

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Assets, $1,637,027,71

FRANKLIN FIRE, of Philadelphia, Penn'a.
HARTFORD FIRE, of Hartford, Conn.
PHŒNIX FIRE, of Hartford, Conn.
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CONTINENTAL FIRE, of New York.
NORTHERN FIRE, of New York.
WESTERN FIRE, of Canada.
QUEEN FIRE, of England.
ARMENIA FIRE, of Pittsburgh, Pa.
POTTSVILLE MUTUAL FIRE, of Pottsville.
METROPOLITAN LIFE, of New York.
PRESBYTERIAN LIFE, of Philadelphia, Pa.

vol 11-1-6m

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NOW IN PRESS,
THE INDUSTRIAL
History of the United States.

Being a complete history of all the important industries of America, including Agricultural, Mechanical, Manufacturing, Mining, Commercial and other enterprises. About 1600 large octavo pages and 300 fine engravings.

NO WORK LIKE IT EVER PUBLISHED.

For terms and territory apply at once to

The Henry Bill Pub. Co. Norwich, Conn.

jan 1-3m

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 25th judicial district, consisting of the Counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Hon. Samuel Frank and the Hon. John Dimm, Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date, 1st day of January, A. D., 1879, to me directed, for holding a court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the peace in Bellefonte, for the County of Centre, and to commence on the fourth Monday of Jan. next, being the 27th day of Jan. 1879, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said County of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Jan. in the year of our Lord, 1879, and in the one hundred and third year of the independence of the United States.

JOHN SPANGLER,
2-4t Sheriff.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT. In the District Court of the United States, of the Western District of Pennsylvania.

In the matter of T. R. HAMILTON, BANKRUPT. } No. 4076 In Bankruptcy.

Western District of Pennsylvania, ss.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of T. R. Hamilton, of the Borough of Bellefonte, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the district court of said district.

S. A. BREW,
10-50-3t Assignee.

THE Board of County Commissioners will meet regularly at their office in Bellefonte on the first and third Mondays of each month.

HENRY BECK,
2-4t Clerk.

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Continued from 3d page.

gratuity of the State in fatigue uniforms and equipments, until every organization was fully equipped for active service. Under this provision, those of the troops, who were without uniforms and equipments acceptable to the Adjutant General, were supplied, during the year, with State uniforms, of the army pattern and standard. The soldierly appearance and solidity of the Guard, when assembled for inspection or parade, were highly satisfactory to its members and its friends.

Steps are now being taken to supply the troops with great coats, the officers and men having, with commendable spirit, given the pay allowed for attendance at the annual inspection, for that purpose. Instead of extending the equipment over a number of years, and taking the cost from the annual gratuities, it would be more satisfactory if the State would appropriate, in full, the sum necessary to equip the troops for active service. The amount is comparatively small, and the advance will be amply repaid in the readiness of the Guard for active and continuous duty, and its increased spirit, from a sense of efficiency and appreciation of a substantial recognition of its services and worth.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The report of progress of the Board of Commissioners of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania will be laid before you. The present appropriation will carry them to the end of 1879, and an additional appropriation of $100,000 for 1880 and 1881 will be required to complete the work. A catalogue of the large collection of books and specimens made by the surveyors during the progress of the work has been published, and I again invite your attention to the necessity of providing for the exhibition and preservation of these valuable scientific objects. The survey has already cost the State much more than the original estimates, but its thorough prosecution to the end will give us a final survey, upon the accuracy of which the business enterprise and scientific research of future ages can confidently rely. I shall therefore make no apology, even in the present state of our finances, for recommending the appropriations necessary to complete the survey and publish and preserve its results.

I have been furnished with an advanced copy of the memorial of the Engineer's Club of Philadelphia, and citizens of Pennsylvania, to your honorable bodies, praying for State co-operation with the United States Coast Survey, in the geodetic survey of the State, authorized by act of Congress in 1871. Under this law, work was commenced in Pennsylvania in 1875, but owing to the limited appropriations which the General Government is able to divive *pro rata* among the many States now conducting surveys, the work progresses very slowly, and may occupy twenty or thirty years. The amount of State aid needed for surveying, draughting, and publishing maps, etc., is estimated at twenty-five thousand dollars annually for five years. Although the opportunity is one that at some future time it may be well to take advantage of, I cannot persuade myself that at the present time it would be prudent to undertake it on so extensive a scale. But I think it would be well to assist the United States Coast Survey with the small annual appropriation of three thousand dollars asked for in the interest of the Second Geological Survey and the Land Department of the Office of Internal Affairs, to determine certain important stations, lines, and boundaries.

THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN BOUNDARIES.

The northern boundary of the State has been traced, with the exception of fifteen miles unexplored, and some twenty miles still requiring revision. The work, for some time, has been carried on at the coast of the State of New York, as the appropriation to meet the portion of the expenses properly falling upon Pennsylvania failed in the last Legislature, for want of time. The sum of six thousand dollars will be required of Pennsylvania to finish the work, and equalize the expenditures of the two States.

The full report of this commission, and also of the one apponited under the act of May 18, 1878, to act in conjunction with similar commissions from the States of Ohio and West Virginia, to retrac the boundaries between the three States, and replace the monuments thereon, have been sent to the Secretary of Internal Affairs, according to law, and are transmitted with the reports of that officer.

PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES.

The publication of the second series of Pennsylvania Archives has been carried forward to the complement of seven volumes, to which it was restricted by the act of March 23, 1877. The original act of May 13, 1874, provided for the publication of all the papers of historical value relating to the period of the Revolution, the "whiskey insurrection," and the war of 1812. Two volumes, containing the rolls and records of the Pennsylvania line and militia of the Revolution, upon which much time and labor has been expended, and, in interest, perhaps, more important than any of the volumes thus far published, together with about two volumes of marriage records, fully prepared, remain in manuscript, while the documents relating to the war of 1812, have not been reached. In view of the importance of this material, which the common misfortune of fire might place beyond recovery, as in the case of the records of the Revolution at Washington, I would recommend the repeal of the restriction as to the number of volumes, in order that the contemplated publication may be completed under the present editors, who will supervise it, without further charge.

FREIGHT DISCRIMINATION.

The discussion of freight discrimination occupied a prominent place in the questions of the year. The producers' memorial, of August 16, 1878, charged, in the most specific manner, that the railroad companies had allowed the Standard Oil Company unlawful drawbacks and rebates in freight charges denied to others. The railroad authorities denied that the companies had made unlawful discriminations. They did not deny the fact, but asserted its legality. It is, therefore, a question of law, and as such, can only be settled in the courts. The only preliminary question arising is the propriety of the State, instead of individuals, making the issue. The State desires to establish, for the mutual relation of her great producing and transporting industries, a principle of law. The State alone can fix that principle, in the broad and general way that will hereafter govern the policy of those industries. Individuals can only laboriously and expensively, one by one, secure individual rights; the State can at once, by this proceeding, make efficacious the seventh section of Article XVII of the Constitution, and establish the just and legal basis of equal and open transportation. It is to the interest of all the north-western and western sections of the State, of merchants and business men everywhere, and of immense importance to Philadelphia and Pittsburg, as exporting ports, that the yield of Pennsylvania's soil, and the fruits of Pennsylvania's labor should have free and fair transportation to all points of the State, and to the sea-board. It is to the interest of the stockholders of the railroads, and of deeper interest to the people of Pennsylvania, that the bitter and growing prejudice against transporting corporations should be proved to be unfounded and unjust, or the causes thereof be speedily and effectually removed.

I have long been convinced that the question of general governmental supervision of inter-state and over land commerce, is pressing upon us, and, while I did not think it my duty to interfere, pending the attempt of the parties to settle their relations by mutual agreement, or by legislation, I have not hesitated to promptly take advantage of the first appeal to the Executive, to secure, if possible, an authorative and binding declaration by the highest judicial tribunal of the State, of the duties and obligations of corporations, under the provisions of the Constitution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Among the numerous subjects that will occupy your attention, I beg leave to briefly emphasize a few that appear of more than ordinary importance. The establishment of a State Board of Health was urged in the message of 1877, and breifly referred to in that of last year. The Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania will again bring the matter to the attention of the Legislature. The experience of the past year has shown the desirableness of such a department to improve the hygenic condition of the people and insure against epidemics. Second only to its police duties, if not, indeed, a part of them, is the obligation of government to enforce the sanitary regulations necessary for the healthfulness of Society. I hope you will not fail to give the bill presented a favorable consideration.

Complaints are frequently made at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth by judges, of the inadequacy of the bonds for recorders of deeds. As fixed in 1877, they are wholly disproportionate to the present business of the offices. They should be increased to correspond with the value of the present records, and with the bonds of the other county officers.

The current wants of the State Library absorb the greater part of the usual appropriation, leaving very little for the purchase of valuable matter or the preparation for reference and preservation of original manuscripts. The collection of documents, pamphlets, books, paper-files, maps, and manuscripts concerning the history of Pennsylvania is very incomplete. Within a short time many valuable things relating to the early history of the Commonwealth were in the market, but the librarian had no appropriation with which to buy them. An additional appropriation ought to be given to the librarian, with discretion to purchase such valuable historical and rare literary materials as may be offered from time to time, to complete the records of the library.

The Fish Commissioners have been very successful in introducing the sea salmon into the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers, and have filled our streams with a plentiful supply of black bass and brook trout. The attempt to propagate the California salmon also promises well, and the results of the year have been to finally prove the feasibility of stocking the waters of the State with a constant and abundant supply of the best food fishes. Some additional legislative support may be necessary to enable the Commissioners to carry on and protect their labors, which will revive a profitable industry, and furnish the people a cheap and acceptable article of food.

IN MEMORIAM.

The country has suffered the loss, during the year, of three distinguished Pennsylvanians. On the twenty-first day of August, in the thirty-fourth year of his age, Henry Armitt Brown, died at Philadelphia. He belonged to public life only in the higher sense of simple citizenship, for he held no office, except the high position of a leader of men, and wielded no authority except the noble influence of a pure and strong life. At the time of his death, he had just completed the masterly orations on Revolutionary events, upon which his reputation as a scholar and orator will eventually rest after the personal recollections of the gentleman have faded into tradition.

On the nineteenth day of December, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, Bayard Taylor died at Berlin. Although he had filled several positions abroad, he was best known to the public as a traveler, a journalist, and a man of letters. His fame rests upon numerous works of travel, of fiction, and of poetry, and translations, the fruits of an exceedingly busy life. His appointment as minister to Germany was received with general satisfaction, and his death is regarded as a public misfortune. The nation loses one of its most trustworthy and acceptable representatives, and Pennsylvania one of her most distinguished citizens.

To these words in remembrance of the younger sons of Pennsylvania, I am called to add the memorial of the venerable citizen of its metropolis, the State, and the country. Morton McMichael died at Philadelphia, on the sixth of January, 1879, at the age of seventy-one. An actor in his country's history for half a century; the iriend and associate of Webster and Clay of one generation, and of Lincoln and Grant of another, he filled the circle of fullest citizenship. When office came within the sphere of his duties, he filled it with signal ability and scrupulous fidelity, and lived as a private citizen, one of those exceptional lives, that without illustrious deeds, by the quiet, unlabored, and perfect performance of every duty, make men great. With such men, full of years and honors, death itself seems almost like the performance of a sacred duty.

CONCLUSION.

Before your session closes I shall have resigned the trusts committed to my care. I think it proper to extend to the people, through their chosen representatives, my thanks for their confidence and support, and my earnest desire for the welfare of the State. Containing within its borders all the elements of empire and civilization, we may justly look forward to the time when its cities will be the Sheffields and Birminghams of the Western Hemisphere, and the Delaware rival the Clyde. But I shall not detain you by any eulogium upon Pennsylvania, or indulge in any speculations concerning the future. To-day it pours over a continent its treasures of coal and iron, of oil and lumber. I believe its true progress lies in extending its industries and educating its laborers. As said last year, the great warfare of the nineteenth century is industrial warfare. In this contest Pennsylvania will enter with unrivaled resources, and wise and liberal legislation ought to give an army of skilled workmen that will win a noble victory. That destiny this generation may not realize, but it is for us to lay its broad foundations in the varied products of its soil, and in the intelligence and virtues of its people. With that end in view, let us invoke the assistance of the same power that has guided Pennsylvania to its present high position, to enable us to mould its social relations in accordance with His immutable laws, and hand the noble Commonwealth to our successors with a higher civilization and a yet happier people.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 7, 1879.

New Advertisements.

VEGETINE

WILL CURE RHEUMATISM.

MR. ALBERT CROOKER, the well-known druggist and apothecary, of Springvale, Me., always advises every one troubled with Rheumatism to try VEGETINE.

Read His Statement:

SPRINGVALE, ME., Oct. 12, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir—Fifteen years ago last fall I was taken sick with rheumatism, was unable to move until the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall I suffered everything with rheumatism. Sometimes there would be weeks at a time that I could not step one step; these attacks were quite often. I suffered everything that a man could. Over three years ago last spring I commenced taking VEGETINE and followed it up until I had taken seven bottles; have had no rheumatism since that time. I always advise every one that is troubled with rheumatism to try VEGETINE, and not suffer for years as I have done. This statement is gratuitous as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned. Yours, etc.

ALBERT CROOKER,

Firm of A. Crooker & Co., Druggists & Apothecaries.

VEGETINE

HAS ENTIRELY CURED ME.

BOSTON, Oct., 1870,

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir—My daughter, after having a severe attack of Whooping Cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend she tried the VEGETINE, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the VEGETINE for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the VEGETINE to others with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take and I can cheerfully recommend it.

JAMES MORSE, 364 Athens St.

Rheumatism is a Disease of the Blood.

The blood in this disease is found to contain an excess of fibrin. VEGETINE acts by converting the blood from its diseased condition to a healthy circulation. VEGETINE regulates the bowels which is very important in this complaint. One bottle of Vegetine will give relief; but, to effect a permanent cure, it must be taken regularly, and may take several bottles, especially in cases of long standing. VEGETINE is sold by all druggists. Try it, and your verdict will be the same as that of thousands before you, who say, "I never found so much relief as from the use of VEGETINE," which is composed exclusively of Barks, Roots and Herbs.

"VEGETINE," says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the labratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE

NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.

SOUTH SALEM, Mass., Nov. 14, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir,—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker and Liver Complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the VEGETINE. I am now getting along first-rate, and still using the VEGETINE. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody. Yours truly,

MRS. LIZZIE M. PACKARD,

No. 16 Lagrange St., South Salem, Mass.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

48-4t

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.

902 CHESTNUT ST. 902

PHILADELPHIA,

Jewelry, Silverware, Watches, Fancy Goods

HOLIDAY ASSORTMENT NOW READY.

Auctioneer's Card.

PHILIP TEATS, who has had large experience as an Auctioneer, offers his services to the people of Centre county.

He speaks German and English,

and possesses the invaluable gift in an auctioneer of a loud, clear voice, and can be distinctly heard a long distance. Those having work of this kind to do will do well to give him a call. Charges moderate. Call on or address him at Bellefonte, Pa. 12-1year

Watchmaker.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business, and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired on short notice. 7-8-tf

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

CELEBRATED THE WORLD OVER

The manufacturers were awarded the highest and only medal given rubber plasters, at both the Centennial an Paris Expositions.

Far superior to common porous plasters, liniments, the so-called electrical appliances, &c. It is the best known remedy for Lame and Weak Backs, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Sciatica, Lumbago, Diseased Kidneys, Spinal Complaints and all ills for which porous plasters are used. Ask your druggist for Benson's Capcine Plaster and see that you get nothing else. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

Mailed on receipt of price by SEABURY & JOHNSON, 21 Platt Street, N. Y. 10-50-4t

TO ADVERTISERS.

George P. Rowell & Co.'s

SELECT LIST

—OF—

LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

Many persons suppose this list to be composed of Cheap, low-priced newspapers. The fact is quite otherwise. The Catalogue states exactly what the papers are. When the name of a paper is printed in FULL FACE TYPE it is in every instance the BEST paper in the place. When printed in CAPITALS it is the ONLY paper in the place. When printed in roman letters it is neither the best nor the only paper, but is usually a very good one, notwithstanding. The list gives the population of every town, and the circulation of every paper. It is not a CO-OPERATIVE LIST. It is not a CHEAP LIST. At the foot of the catalogue for each State the important towns which are not covered by the list are enumerated. It is an HONEST LIST. The rates charged for advertising are barely one-fifth the publisher's schedule. The price for one inch four weeks in the entire list is $635. The regular rates of the papers for the same space and time are $3,156 35. The list includes 970 newspapers, of which 163 are issued daily and 807 weekly. They are located in 825 different cities and towns, of which 22 are State Capitals, 328 places of over 5,000 population, and 444 County Seats. Lists sent on appliction. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., (Printing House Square,) New York. 10 33 1y

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & CO., Maine. 10 21 1y

TEMPERANCE ORCHESTRA

THE above organization can be engaged play for churches, Sunday schools, social entertainments, temperance organizations, festivals, &c., at very reasonable rates, by applying by letter or in person to the leader.

E. A SMITH, Leader.

No 7, Humes' Block 7-4f

WHY GO WEST? Send for Delaware Farm Catalogue and Maps. J. F. MANISHA, Dover, Del

Strawbridge & Clothier, Dry Goods.

A VISIT TO THE CITY

is well repaid by an inspection of the New Dry Goods House of

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

Filled as it is from roof to basement with one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Dry Goods ever placed on sale anywhere in America.

THE SILK DEPARTMENT,

THE DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT,

THE BLACK GOODS DEPARTMENT,

And every other department throughout the house are filled with the best productions of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LOOMS, all of which are being sold AT THE LOWEST PRICES possible on this side of the Atlantic.

The Ladies' Coat Department,

Shows the largest stock of

LADIES' AND MISSES' COATS

Ever placed on sale in Philadelphia. We are now able to supply

A POPULAR WANT,

A VERY GOOD COAT FOR A VERY LOW PRICE.

Attention is now drawn to

OUR EIGHT DOLLAR COAT,

AS A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS. THIS WITH

OUR TEN DOLLAR COAT,

and our

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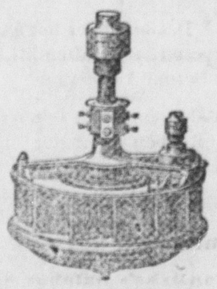

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AT BELLEFONTE, PA.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

A CARD.

Certain parties having circulated the report, in order to injure my business, that I have raised the rent on Store Rooms in town by offering a bonus to landlords for rooms occupied by other merchants, I hereby declare the story to be malicious and false, and I will pay one hundred dollars or more to any one who will prove it. Respectfully,

JAN. 14, 1879. J. NEWMAN, JR.

—Are you "resoluted?" If not, why?

—J. Irwin Hagerman spent Sunday in Lock Haven.

—The ordinary doughnut is not conducive to longevity.

—This month has five Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

—A protracted meeting is in progress at the Methodist church.

—The plumber is glad and rejoiceth to hear of a water pipe bursting.

—Ex-Governor Curtin came home on Monday last, looking first-rate.

—Friday night last was a good time for sleighing, and many enjoyed it.

—Our people were regaled last Thursday by a blinding snow storm.

—Sheriff Spangler's first public document appears in to-day's REPUBLICAN.

—Mrs. Miller, of Rebersburg, aged 84 years, died very suddenly on the 5th inst.

—A new Board of Trustees for the M. E. church will be elected next Saturday night.

—Sheriff Munson and family have taken up their residence at their old place, Philipsburg.

—'Squire Gephart blew an explanatory, suggestive, thanksgiving blast in last week's *Democrat*.

—Wm. J. Hosterman, a former Brush Valley merchant, died in St. Louis not long since.

—Communion services were held in the Methodist and Presbyterian churches last Sunday.

—The regular meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was not held last Friday night because of the week of prayer.

—Lawyer Kress, of Lock Haven, was in town last Friday. The "Capting" looked the same as of yore.

—On and after this date overcoats will be sold at cost at Newman's Eagle Clothing Hall. Remember this. 2 tf

—Mrs. Nathaniel Mahaney, formerly of Lewistown, died in Wooster, Ohio, on the 4th inst. She was aged about 65 years.

—Editor Tyhurst, of the Huntingdon *Globe*, popped into Bellefonte one day last week, but failed to call at our sanctum.

—Old Fort Masonic Lodge at Centre Hall has elected and installed the following officers: J. J. Arney, W. M.; J. A. Keller, S. W.; W. A. Krise, J. W.

—On the evening of the 5th inst. the dwelling house of John Wert, near the Brush Valley Narrows, was destroyed by fire. We believe there was no insurance.

—Mr. Boughton, a temperance apostle who has been laboring in Altoona, is in trouble. He has been accused of "breaking over." The Altoona *Mirror* is the informer.

—Gen. James A. Beaver, of this place, is in Huntingdon concerned in the libel suit of Mr. Chairman Speer against Al. Tyhurst, of the *Globe*. The General is for Tyhurst.

—Henry Smith, Esq., of Lock Haven, who has served as Commissioners' clerk for a good many years, is compelled to work for $600 the coming year—a reduction of $200.

—The new county commissioners have made the following appointments: Clerk, Henry Beck; attorney, C. M. Bower; physician, J. H. Dobbins; janitor, B. Galbraith. All these are continued.

—Richard Morgan, a police constable, while attempting to separate Charles Miller and several others, who were engaged in a quarrel, was struck on the head with an iron bar. Miller waived hearing, and was bound over to court in the sum of $1,000.

—On Sunday last seven members of the Lock Haven lodge of the Jewish order, B'nai B'rith, came to Bellefonte and held an adjourned meeting. A number of our Jewish people belong to the lodge, and it is probable that meetings will freequently be held in Bellefonte.

Greenwood Farm.

A few years ago John T. Fowler, Esq., an enterprising lumberman, located at the west end of the Bald Eagle Valley, at that time designated as near Hannah Furnace, Taylor township; but now Hannah is almost eclipsed by the new station, a mile west, called Fowler, which has lately been built and Mr. Fowler appointed as agent, the duties being performed by a clerk whom he has employed. Near this station is Mr. Fowler's farm and residence, a beautiful, home-like place, which, by its beauty, attracts the notice of all travelers on the railroad, the numerous buildings giving it the appearance of a small village nestling among the hills. The dwelling house is a neat frame building, with oven house and ice house attached. On the north is a well-laid-out garden, with a graded slope, giving a favorable southern exposure, most advantageous to the early and thrifty growth of vegetables. Next to the garden is a handsome park, the undergrowth in summer being always kept carefully cut; beautiful shade trees here and there, and meandering among them beautiful graded walks, making a cool and pleasant retreat upon a hot summer day. West of the house is the barn, complete in every detail necessary to make a perfect structure of its kind, surrounded by numerous and convenient outbuildings. In the barn are stables for driving horses, work horses, young cattle and cows. The stable for driving horses is located at one end. Attached to this is what we might call the east wing, the basement of which is used to house buggies, carriages, sleighs, etc., and can be driven into, the horses unharnessed and at once step into their places. Above the carriage house is the granery, which is also very convenient, the grain being let down to load onto wagons instead of being lifted up, as is the case in most barns. Then, again, the place is so well arranged that after the grain is threshed the hay, straw and cornfodder are easy of access. In front of the barn is the stock yard, surrounded with sheds and stalls for the comfort and convenience of the stock. Immediately in front of the yard is a neat, well-finished poultry house, which also has a yard attached. In this we saw a mixed stock, the progeny of pure bred poultry.

Next we came to the pig pen, which is also built with an eye to the convenience of feeding as well as the comfort of the swine. The pens were stocked with fair specimens of Chester White pigs. The sheep barn is large and convenient, and has a separate yard, large and commodius for the comfort of the sheep. The wagon house, corn cribs, tool and implement houses are models of their kind, and, combined with the other buildings, are a credit to the projector as well as an ornament to the locality. The weather vanes on each building indicates the class of stock that is accommodated inside. All the stock looked in a thrifty condition, showing that their wants were carefully attended to. One very important feature is that each class of animals are kept by themselves, which adds greatly to their rest and comfort. The custom among most farmers of allowing all kinds of domestic animals to mingle together is bad policy, for their is always quarreling when opportunity offers, and are thereby kept in more or less confusion, which injures their growth and also prevents them from making fat as they will when kept quiet and free from irritation. Mr. Fowler seems to understand the importance of this fact fully, and attends to the wants of his stock accordingly.

The farm consists of a four hundred acre tract, and is genuine Bald Eagle Valley land. But so far as Mr. Fowler has brought his farm into cultivation, he feels assured that it is susceptible of the highest state of cultivation, equal to any land in Centre county or the world. His corn crop last year was as good as the corn of Penn or Nittany Valleys. Mr. Fowler has inaugurated a new era in Taylor township farming, and we heartily wish him abundant success. *Labor omnia vincit.*

—Walter S. Tragle, of Williamsport, has commenced the manufacture of rasps, files, and butcher steels in Bellefonte. His works will be located at the car shops, where all kinds of work in his line will be executed. He is also agent for the new files made at the Star File Works of H. Tragle, Williamsport, Pa. If you want a good steel for butchering or family use, or a file repaired, go to Mr. Tragle's.

—We have been presented by the editor of the *Watchman* with one of his almanacs, which is the handsomest that has been placed upon our table. It contains much of value and interest.

—Hon. John B. Linn, of this place, will not be Gov. Hoyt's Secretary of State.

Getting Ready for the Inauguration.

The National Guard of Pennsylvania will attend Governor Hoyt's inauguration. Arrangements have been completed for transportation along the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad, main line, leased and controlled roads; Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, main line and leased branches, to Harrisburg and return on the occasion of the inauguration ceremonies, on Tuesday, the 21st. Arrangements are in progress with the D. L. and W., Lehigh Valley, L. and S., and North Penn, which will doubtless be completed, and this with the other railroads, should negotiations with them be successful, will include transportation for the entire Guard. Indications point to the military display being large, fine, and imposing. The railway arrangements comprehend that the troops shall leave their homes on the night of the 20th, and return on the night of the 21st. Both nights will therefore be spent in the cars, and no accommodation for quarters will be required in Harrisburg. The members of Company B., of this place, are getting ready for the contemplated trip. They will leave for Harrisburg next Monday evening.

Howard Items.

This cold weather keeps Ira C. Leathers busy delivering wood to his customers.

Mr. Z. T. Weirick has started a class in singing. We wish him success.

B. F. Troxel, of this place, is lying dangerously ill at Mill Hall, Clinton county.

John Schenck and Samuel Bower have just returned from a visit to the west. They seem much pleased with the western country.

Miss Clara Weber, who is atteding school at St. Mary's, Elk county, was home during the holidays. She looks well, and is meeting with grand success in her studies.

Our enterprising young druggist, H. A. Moore, received a present from his wife. It's a girl.

Miss Mary M. Weber intends leaving shortly on a visit to her friends in the west. We wish her a safe journey, and hope that she will enjoy herself while gone.

Persons wanting furniture should not fail to give H. C. Holter a call before going elsewhere, as his stock is of the very best, and cheaper than the cheapest. Persons having buildings to put up should employ him, for he is one of the best mechanics in the county. X—Y.

Howard, Jan. 8, 1879.

—For some time past we have noticed the absence of Mr. Jonas Dinges, the veteran engineer of the Bald Eagle Valley railroad. Upon inquiry we were informed that Mr. Dinges was compelled to abandon his run on this road because of ill health, and accept a position on the Morrisdale branch. The work was too fatiguing, which is not the case with his new position. Mr. Dinges ran the first passenger train over the B. E. V. road, and has been in its service until recently. As a locomotive engineer, he has few, if any, superiors.

—The State College Dramatic Club will give a grand entertainment in Armory Hall, at the College, on Friday evening, January 21st. "Oliver Twist," a serio-comic drama, and a side-splitting after-piece will be played. Admission 50 and 25 cents. Tickets secured by addressing A. O. Smith. We advise our Bellefonte friends to attend, as it will repay them.

—Col. D. H. Hastings, as chairman of the late Republican county convention, has appointed Hon. John B. Linn, Secretary of State, as chairman of the county committee for 1879, and he has accepted the position. This is a good selection, and Mr. Linn will no doubt lead the party in the right direction.

—Hon. Schuyler Colfax's lecture on Abraham Lincoln will be delivered on Tuesday evening, Jan. 28th, in the Court House. This being during the first week of Court, many of the country people will have the pleasure of listening to the ex-Vice President.

On January first, he said,
"In the year '79,
I'll neither smoke, nor chew nor swear,
Nor look upon the wine."
But ere a week shall pass, he'll smoke
And chew and swear at ease;
And say unto the tavern man,
"Gimme a whisky, please."

—Ex-Vice President Colfax will lecture in this place on Tuesday, Jan. 28th, for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A. This will be a good opportunity to hear a distinguished man, and at the same time aid an institution worthy of everybody's support.

—John G. Love's new law library is well selected and very complete. Justice and equity abound plenteously in Mr. Love's new office, which is in the rooms lately occupied by the lamented W. P. Wilson.

Arrest of a Counterfeiter by U. S. Detective.

A correspondent from West Newton, Westmoreland county, Pa., informs us that on Saturday last H. C. Potter, formerly of this county, was arrested by a United States detective for passing counterfeit money. The prisoner, who recently arrived from the East, has been engaged in the business since last August, and several hundred dollars were found in his trunk. He reports as having been successful in that section at his game of "shoving the queer." The counterfeit is so good an imitation of the genuine that one might easily be deceived.

Our correspondent tells us that there is a woman in the case. Potter, it appears, had deceived and ruined the character of a young girl, who was aware of his counterfeiting operations, and who, in revenge, informed her father, and the old gentleman communicated the fact to Detective Walton. The prisoner says that, if given an opportunity to turn State's evidence, he will unbosom himself of such information as would lead to the punishment of the whole gang, which is operating in different parts of the State.

—An exchange says; "Young man in your teens or just out of them, what are you doing to promote your culture? You ought to be stirring about; you ought to read daily and dilligently. If you have only a common school education you have enough to begin with. Take some good book of history, biography, science, philosophy, or in whatever department you may feel the most interest, and read. Do this every day for a year, and you will be surprised at your own advance. If you are ever going to be anything in the world you must begin preparation in your early years. You say you have no time. *Ten minutes* each day devoted to reading would give you 3,650 mintes or *sixty-one* hours in a year. And there is not a young man who reads these lines who could not devote one hour a day to intelligent reading if he were so disposed. Young man, take our advice; improve your time."

—If you have a Chronic Disease which has resisted the skill of your local physician and your own good care of yourself, place yourself in correspondence with E. B. Foote, M. D., 120 Lexington Avenue, New York city. It will only cost you the postage you put on your letters, as all consultations by letter as well as in person are free. Dr. Foote is the well-known author of Medical Sense, Plain Home Talk, Science in Story, etc., etc.

—Mr. C. A. Lindsay has opened a Palace Cigar Store on Allegheny St., near Strychnine corner, where he will dispense the "weed" in every form. His abilities as a workman are well and favorably known in cigar-making circles, and we bespeak for him a share of the public patronage. The store-room that he occupies has been fitted up in good style, and looks handsome and cheerful.

—This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Mr. A. M. Hoover, of this place, will be married to Miss Addie E. Tonner, of Liberty township. The ceremony will be performed in the Beech Creek Presbyterian church by Rev. Bunstine. The bridal party will go to Philadelphia this afternoon. Here's to you, Augustus! May you live long and prosper.

—On the 26th ult., at Richmond, Va., Mr. W. R. Teller, junior proprietor of the Brockerhoff, was married to Mrs. J. I. Fox. The happy couple visited Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Buffalo, returning to Bellefonte last Wednesday. We join with Mr. Teller's host of friends in wishing him many years of happiness.

—At this season of the year when all are forming good resolutions, parents should not forget to add this one: We will for the coming year buy all our children's fine shoes with the A. S. T. Co. black tip upon them, and see if it is true that by so doing we can reduce our shoe bills more than one-half. 3-4t

—Wm. F. Reynolds, Jr., and Andrew Brockerhoff will leave to-day for Cuba. The trip is taken for a restoration of the health of these gentlemen. Bon voyage.

—The Centre county Pomona Grange met at Centre Hall, on Tuesday, Jan. 14th. Three sessions were held, beginning at 10 A. M., 2 P. M., and 7 P. M.

—James Bobb, of the paper mill, had the little finger of his left hand badly mashed between two rollers on Monday afternoon.

—We are agents for Sawyer's Woolen Mills; and also for Kipper's foreign woolens. The finest fabrics.
2 tf MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

A Pleasant Visit.

Last Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Magee, with a party of friends, paid a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Hunter, of Benner township. The party left Bellefonte about six o'clock, and after a pleasant drive of about five miles, reached Mr. Hunter's residence, where they were hospitably received and bounteously entertained. The party numbered ten in all, but found the Hunters equal to the occasion, and a grand supper was given to the visitors. The most positive evidence that it was good, was the way Jack Spangler and Col. Hastings stowed it away. We thought they never would eat enough. They lingered long over the bounteous display of goodies, and at last left the table with a sigh of regret, seemingly that the capacity of the human stomach had a limit. The party left for home about half-past ten o'clock, and carried away the happy recollections of a pleasant visit. The generous hospitality of Mr. Hunter and family was appreciated by all.

Got His Commission.

Jim Carter, the gentleman of color who was sent to jail at November court for a term of three months for striking a colored man on the head with a brick, was recommended for pardon by the Board of Pardons, and Governor Hartranft signed the document. The paper looks like an officer's commission, bearing the seal of State and the signature of the executive, countersigned by the Secretary of State.

—The Centre Hall *Reporter* of last week contains an example of the effects of rum drinking. It is the case of a young man named Andy Dubbs, who resides about three miles from the above place. Dubbs almost lost his life on Christmas night by freezing. Accompanied by a companion named Yeager, he started for home in the afternoon, and when about half way, Dubbs being intoxicated, was unable to proceed, and Yeager had to leave him in the fields and proceed to Alfred Hosterman's for assistance. It was after dark when Dubbs was found insensible and his legs frozen. It is feared that he will be crippled for life.

—A proposition is on foot among the members of the Y. M. C. A. to hold in their rooms, after the regular Friday evening service, a meeting of Sunday school teachers of the town, who shall assemble to study the lesson for the following Sunday. A better move could not be inaugurated.

—A supper will be given by the members of the Lutheran congregation of this place on Tuesday evening, January 28th, for the benefit of their Sunday school.

—The wife of Mr. Ellis Burchfield, Register, died last Friday after a very painful illness. Her remains were buried on Sunday afternoon.

—An inner mission meeting commences in the Hublersburg Reformed church to-night, and will continue until Friday.

—Read the Governor's message printed in the inside of to-day's paper. It is short, sensible, and to the point.

—'Squire Rankin is getting along first-rate, and wears his honors with much dignity.

—Dr. J. D. Geissinger left for Huntingdon yesterday to attend the meeting of a Dental Association.

—Len Munson is not Deputy Sheriff, but Reuben Spangler fills the place.

—Sleighing is lively.

READING NOTICES.

Dr. VanDyke's Sulphur Soap.

DR. VANDYKE, whose life long speciality, and world-wide reputation for curing Skin Diseases, has endeavored for years to combine an EXTERNAL TREATMENT. He has accomplished this desirable result in the preparation of his compound "SULPHUR SOAP," the merits of which is spoken of by thousands; it is highly recommended to all our readers. Price 25 cts., by mail, 35 cts a box; 3 cakes, 60 cts., by mail, 75 cts. Office, 50 north 5th St. Wholesale Depot, 400 N. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists. 9-27-1y-cow

"DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP."—When these words were spoken by our lamented Lawrence, it must have been a solemn time for those on board, and probably not a dry eye among them, seeing their commander mortally wounded, and still giving orders like the above; but not more solemn than when the family physician informs you that some one of your family has an affection of the lungs which if neglected, will eventually terminated in Consumption. But, reader, don't be frightened or "give up the ship," for Dr. Hale, a physician of Europe, discovered a remedy for all Coughs, Colds, Horseness, Difficult Breathing, and all affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs leading to Consumption, and C. N. Crittenton, one of our leading medicine dealers, of No. 7 Sixth Avenue, New York, believing the market required an artical which was certain, safe and sure to do the work, and yet within the reach of all as regards price, etc., has purchased the original receipt from Dr. Hale, and we understnd is selling very large quantities of the same, and, as far as we hear, gives entire satisfaction. It is now sold by all druggists in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, N. J., Hoboken, and, in fact, all through the country at 50 cents and $1. Great saving by purchasing large size. Depot, Crittenton's 7 Sixth Avenue, New York City. 2 4-t

PIKE'S TOOTACHE DROPS, cure in one minute.

—GOOD FOR BABIES:—We are pleased to say that our baby was permanently cured of serious protracted irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to health and strength.—The Parents, University ave., Rochester, N. Y. See another column. 11 2t.

MARRIED.

LITTLE—SHIRK—On Dec. 5, 1878, by Rev. I. Edwards, at Snow Shoe, Mr. John W. Little, of the above place, and Miss Jennie Shirk, of Milesburg.

MALLORY—WIAN—On the 31st ult., at the Baptist parsonage, by Rev. W. A Biggart, Mr. George M. Mallory and Miss Emma Wian, both of Bellefonte.

BATHURST—TREASTER—January 5, 1879, by Rev. J. Benson Akers, Mr. Austin Bathurst and Miss Rachel Jane Treaster, both of Eagle Iron Works, Centre county, Pa.

DIED.

ZIMMERMAN—In Perry, Jefferson county, Kansas, on the 2nd of January, 1879, Charles T., son of Elias and Eve Zimmerman, of Milesburg, Pa., aged 39 years, 2 months and 19 days.

Trusting in Jesus, he fell asleep in hope of a glorious resurrection and eternal life.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Examine our Cash Prices of Boots and Shoes.—We are rolling out the goods lively, because we charge less for them than was ever known. We keep up the quality and keep down the prices. We are bound to sell off this tremendous stock, and trust in the low prices to do the business. We will offer you

Men's fine calf boots at	$2 50
Men's kip boots at	
Women's kip shoes at	
Children's school shoes at	
Men's wool-lined gum boots at	2 50
Boys' wool-lined gum boots at	1 90
Men's wool-lined buckle overshoes	1 40
Men's wool-lined Alaska overshoes	90
Men's plain gum overshoes	60
Lumbermen's gums, solid heel	1 25
Women's wool-lined Alaska overshoes	75
Women's plain gum overshoes	35
Misses' plain gum overshoes	30
Children's plain gum overshoes	25

The above rubber goods are all first-class and are warranted, and will be sold for *cash only*.

E. GRAHAM & SON,
10-17-3m Bellefonte, Pa.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

WE are authorized to announce as a candidate for Justice of the Peace for the North Ward, JOHN I. RANKIN, subject to the decision of the Republican caucus.

WE are authorized to announce as a candidate for Justice of the Peace for the North Ward of Bellefonte, S. STEWART LYON, subject to the decision of the Republican caucus.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Jan. 15, 1879.

While the hard times have been affecting the business men of most towns, we have never been able to note that our merchants were not conducting a fair average business. It is true the profits are smaller, but credit has been curtailed so much that the average profit must be quite satisfactory.

FLOUR.—The market for flour is great, but current prices at retail are forcibly maintained. While flour retails here at five dollars per barrel, it is being retailed—manufactured from the same wheat—in Williamsport at four dollars and seventy-five cents per barrel, or one dollar and twenty-five cents per sack, in that city. If the millers of Williamsport can afford to buy wheat here at the market price and pay freight and commissions to get it there, and sell flour at the above figures, flour ought to be retailed here at four dollars and fifty cents per barrel. When so many men are out of employment, who are hard set to obtain means to purchase absolute necessaries of life, the merchants would show a commendable spirit at this time by reducing the retail price.

GRAIN.—The wheat market is very quiet. The only activity discernable among the buyers is that of our old friend, Christian Derr, Esq., who is buying for Williamsport millers. Mr. Derr always pays full prices in cash, is attentive to his customers, and, being an old citizen who deals squarely with his customers, is certainly the man whom the farmers should patronize. Farmers can always keep live competition in the grain market by patronizing those who make it.

The market for corn, oats and rye is void of life or interest.

SEED.—The demand for clover seed is fair, at four dollars per bushel of sixty-four pounds, for prime seed.

BUTTER.—Butter is scarce and commands fair prices, according to quality.

EGGS.—The cold weather interferes with the egg production, which now sell at 25@30 cents per dozen.

Beef and pork have no "fixed" market value.

HAY.—Hay is in abundance, and sells at our quotations.

APPLES and POTATOES.—The freezing weather keeps these articles out of the market. There is no good reason why it should be so if farmers desire to sell. By placing a good coat of straw in the bed of a wagon or sled, and mixing a good number of well-heated sticks of solid hickory or oak wood among the bags, and covering the same with blankets or straw, they can be hauled ten miles to market during our coldest weather without danger of freezing.

QUOTATIONS.

Whitewheat per bushel	$ 90
Red wheat	90
Rye per bushel	50
Corn, cob	50
Corn, shelled	50
Oats new	25
Cloverseed	$3 75@4 00
Flour, retail, per barrel	5 00@5 20
Flour, wholesale	4 50@4 75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$10 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	8 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	6 50
Short straw per ton	5 50@6 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	8
Fresh butter per pound	20
Chickens per pound	5
Cheese per pound	16
Country hams per pound	10
Hams, sugar cured	12½
Bacon	10
Lard per pound	6
Eggs per doz	25
Potatoes per bushel	70
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	15
Lemons per doz	50
Dried sweet corn per pound	
Turkeys per pound	7